

ST  
and XL/XE

Atari

Issue 20 Price £1.00

Independent User Group

# Monitor

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Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the number of correct responses. The number of correct responses was significantly higher for the 10 trials condition than for the 5 trials condition. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean.



## Write for Monitor 2

Our thanks to those who replied to our request for writers in the last issue. We now have enough people who can review products, but we are still looking for people to write technical articles about the ST or the XL/XE ranges. If you are keen to see your name in print and can write clearly and precisely about programming techniques, the hardware, add-ons, etc., then write to the Editor as soon as possible! We would like to thank Paul Reon for his contribution of a regular regularist news column and P.B. for his new ST administering articles entitled "Answering". Maybe someone out there would like to start one for the 8 bit?

## Atari Xmas Show

Once again, the club has taken a stand at the next Atari Show to be held at Alexandra Palace on November 25th to 27th. Send the coupon on page 3 to Database Exhibitors to get your tickets at £1 (all the normal entry price. If taking your family this could save you quite a lot quid! If you don't want to spoil your magazine, a photocopy is acceptable. We are on the same stand as we were at the April show so if you saw us on stand 523 you'll know exactly where to find us. See you there!

## STOP PRESS

Demo disks showing the attributes of STOS and Powerdrome are late additions to the ST Library. If you would like copies then send to Mike Stringer and ask for ADENQ 13 (STOS) or ADENQ 14 (Powerdrome). Usual Library rules apply.



## CREDITS

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<b>2</b>	<b>Cracking the Code</b> Part 16 covers the various system handlers, such as K, S and E.
<b>8</b>	<b>Laser Damage</b> Can you stop the robots from destroying all your bases?
<b>11</b>	<b>Brit Reviews</b> This issue we look at G.D.E., Daylight Hardware, Portale Pete, Cape n' Nobblers, Pro Golf and 10-Print.
<b>16</b>	<b>Eight Bit Library</b> This quarter's selection of new programs.
<b>17</b>	<b>8-bit Matters</b> New regular columns of general news for all 8-bit owners.
<b>19</b>	<b>Random Access</b> A close look at the Plot and Plot commands.
<b>21</b>	<b>Monitor Bookshop</b> Now you can purchase selected books from us.
<b>22</b>	<b>Pictures from Space</b> Read one man's efforts to receive pictures from orbiting satellites.
<b>23</b>	<b>Chessbase Corner</b> Pastor for chess buffs, competition result given.
<b>24</b>	<b>Answering</b> Introduction to a new ST administering column.
<b>26</b>	<b>ST Reviews</b> Includes Digiade, Certificate Maker, Juggler 1, Lords of Conquest, B-Bear 2 and B-Spell, and many more.
<b>33</b>	<b>ST Programming</b> This episode we look at the use of Object Times for menus bars and dialog boxes.
<b>40</b>	<b>ST Library</b> All the new additions to the library are shown.
<b>42</b>	<b>Classified</b> Your opportunity to sell something or find a bargain.
<b>43</b>	<b>ST News</b> A look at some of the goodies that are to be released over the next few months.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS

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# CRACKING THE CODE

## Part Sixteen by Keith Mayhew

Continuing with our study of the operating system, the facilities of each of the system handlers will be described in-depth.

### Keyboard and Screen Handlers

Input from the keyboard is provided by the keyboard handler **K**, which converts key presses into **ADASCII** (**DATA ASCII**) codes. All the standard modes of the screen are set up by the screen handler **S**, which allows the reading and writing of individual pixels or characters, depending on the selected graphics mode.

The third handler in this category is the editor **E**, which uses the functions of the **S** and **K** handlers to provide an interactive way of editing text before it is passed on to the requesting program. The editor only works in the screen handler's graphics mode and forms the familiar interface to many programs, such as BASIC. This allows the deletion and insertion of individual characters or lines in a consistent, yet flexible way.

We will now examine each of these handlers in turn.

### The Keyboard Handler K:

The main function of the keyboard handler is to wait for a key press and return its **ADASCII** code. To achieve this, it works in two separate halves. The first half consists of an **IRQ** interrupt handler which is called each time any key is pressed, with the exception of the control and shift keys. Remember that the function keys **RESET**, **OPTION**, **SELECT** and **START** are not part of the keyboard handler's domain. **RESET** is specially handled via its own interrupt and the others are only readable directly from the hardware.

Upon receiving an interrupt due to a key press, the keyboard handler reads the key's code from the hardware along with the state of the shift and control keys at that time. The variable **CH** at **2FC** hex is used to store the key code for the last key pressed. The key code itself occupies the lower six bits of **CH** while the top two bits indicate the state of the shift and control keys; if bit 6 is set then the shift key was down and if bit 7 is set then the control key was down.

Table 1 lists all the key-four possible key codes, ignoring the top two bits of shift information, followed by the actual key that generates that code. Note that

not all codes can be generated from the keyboard and this is indicated by 'Not Used'. The last three columns represent corresponding **ADASCII** codes and will be explained soon.

The interrupt handler responds specially to the control-L key combination by not storing a key code in **CH**, but toggling the state of the 'start stop' flag variable **SSFLAG** at **2FF** hex, between its usual value of zero and FF hex. **SSFLAG** can be monitored by other routines to halt their output whenever it is set to FF hex: both the screen handler and the editor are affected by this flag and enter a loop whenever they see it active.

A zero is also stored in the variable **ATTRACT** at **4D** hex, whenever a valid key code is written to **CH**. This resets the attract timer which, if allowed to count up to over 127, starts the cycling of the colours on the screen to attract attention because no one has pressed a key for about ten minutes! If you write a program which may not make use of the keyboard then you might consider periodically writing a zero to **ATTRACT** to prohibit colour cycling. Alternatively, you could disable the VSI interrupt routine which implements the counting and colour cycling.

The 'break' key is also handled specially in that no code is written to **CH** but zero is stored in the following variables: **BREAKY**, **SSFLAG**, **ATTRACT** and **CORSHH**. **BREAKY**, at **11** hex, is a flag which indicates to other routines that the break key has been pressed. This is used by most handlers to indicate user abort and generate the appropriate **CRD** error code for a break, after a routine detects this break key flag set to zero it should set it back to its normal value of 80 hex to clear it. Pressing break also re-enables screen output if it was stopped, resets the attract timer and enables the cursor of the editor handler if it was previously inhibited, i.e. inhibited by setting **CORSHH**, at **2FO** hex, to a non-zero value.

The other half of the keyboard handler is activated by **CRD** in response to a 'get key' operation. It examines the variable **CH** and waits until a code other than FF hex is found, i.e. a key was pressed. It then resets **CH** to FF hex, ready for the next key and processes the key code if obtained. If the key code is valid an available click is generated, either through the keyboard speaker for the 400 or 800 models, or via the sound output for the XL and XE. If a key is held

down then no further interrupts are generated but key repeat is implemented in part of the VSI code by simply storing the key code into **CH** at regular intervals for as long as the key remains down.

A look-up table is used internally to translate from the key codes to **ADASCII** codes which are then returned to **CRT**. Table 1 shows the associated **ADASCII** codes in the last three columns, the first is for an unshifted key i.e. without shift or control, the second is for the same key but with the shift key and the third is with the control key. Note that not all shift and control combinations return a value at all. In particular any key combination where both the shift and control keys are held down simultaneously are ignored.

There are two variables which can affect the values returned from the keyboard handler: **RAWLOC** at **2B6** hex and **SHIFLOCK** at **2BE** hex. **RAWLOC** is the 'rawness' flag which is toggled whenever the **RAW** key (half shaded box at **XL/XE**) is pressed. Normally this flag is zero, but when set to 80 hex it causes further returned values to have their top bit set, the following key combinations are the exceptions: escape, cursor left/right/up/down, clear screen, back space, tab/un/clear return, control-2, insert/delete character/line.

The shift lock variable **SHIFLOCK** can have one of three values: zero is normal mode, 40 hex is shift lock, and 80 hex is control lock. The 'caps lower' key when pressed does not return a value from the keyboard handler but is used to change the state of the **SHIFLOCK** variable. The 'caps lower' key by itself will set the normal mode where all further 'letter' keys will return the codes for lower-case letters, i.e. an shifted. When 'caps lower' is pressed with shift all further letters are returned as upper case. When 'caps lower' is pressed with the control key all further letters are returned as if they were typed with the control key down. Note that no matter what lock is currently selected, pressing either the shift or control key with a letter key will once again set the lock.

The keyboard handler responds to the following **CRD** commands:

**OPEN**

Device name as 'K', read only

**CLOSE**

No action taken, just releases **IOCR**

**GET CHARACTER**

# CHRISTMAS JUST WOULDN'T BE CHRISTMAS WITHOUT THE ATARI USER SHOW

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DATABASE EXHIBITIONS

TABLE 1

Key-code to ATASCII conversion					1F	1	31	21	**
Key Code	Key	Un-Shifted	Shift	Control	20	.	2C	5B	00
00	L	6C	4C	6C	21	Space	20	50	20
01	J	6A	4A	0A	22		2E	5D	60
02		3B	3A	7B	23	N	6E	4E	0E
03	Not Used				24	Not Used			
04	Not Used				25	M	6D	4D	0D
05	K	6B	4B	0B	26	/	2F	3F	**
06	=	2B	5C	1E	27	Inverse	**	**	**
07	-	2A	5E	1F	28	R	72	52	12
08	O	6F	4F	0F	29	Not Used			
09	Not Used				2A	E	65	45	05
0A	P	70	50	10	2B	Y	75	55	15
0B	U	75	55	15	2C	Tab	7F	9F	9E
0C	Return	9B	9B	9B	2D	T	74	54	14
0D	I	69	49	09	2E	W	77	57	17
0E	=	2D	5F	1C	2F	Q	71	51	11
0F	-	2D	7C	1D	30	S	39	29	**
10	V	76	56	16	31	Not Used			
11	Not Used				32	0	30	20	**
12	C	63	43	03	33	7	37	27	**
13	Not Used				34	Backspace	7E	9C	FE
14	Not Used				35	8	35	40	**
15	B	62	42	02	36	<	3C	7D	7D
16	X	78	58	18	37	>	3E	9D	FF
17	Z	7A	5A	1A	38	F	5B	4B	0B
18	4	34	24	**	39	H	65	45	05
19	Not Used				3A	D	64	44	04
1A	3	33	23	9B	3B	Not Used	**	**	**
1B	6	36	26	**	3C	Cap+lower	**	**	**
1C	Escape	1B	1B	1B	3D	G	67	47	07
1D	5	35	25	**	3E	S	73	53	13
1E	2	32	22	FD	3F	A	61	41	01

Notes: 1. All values are in hex.

2. The symbol "\*" represents 'no value returned'.

Table 1. Keycode to ATASCII conversion

Reads a single key and returns its ATASCII code, with if necessary GET RECORD  
Reads keys until return is pressed  
GET STATUS  
No action taken, status set to 1 for OK

The following error codes can be returned from a get character or record operation.

9D hex: Break key pressed.  
9B hex: End-of-file

Both of these error conditions return the end-of-line code 9B hex, or, as it return was pressed. The end-of-file error is generated by control 3 and so, for example, you could copy from the keyboard device to another, say a disk file, and terminate the transfer with control 3.

You may find that having the get character operation wait for a key particularly awkward, in which case you can test the variable CH (passed for a value other than FF has before getting the character

pre-defined format and provides the ability to read or write any character or part of the screen. Due to its general purpose nature, screen I/O is no where near as fast as it could be if you accessed the data directly, but there is no reason why you cannot mix access between CIO and direct manipulation to obtain the best of both worlds.

Once the 'S' device has been opened a display list is set up and the display area is initialised. At this stage you may decide to modify part of the display list to suit your application. The screen handler may still be used but it will not know of your modifications, so long as you are careful, you can use the screen handler effectively to access most parts of your screen, usually the first segments and update the rest by direct access.

Table 2 lists the screen modes which 'S' supports and shows the corresponding ANTIC mode number of the lines which constitute the basis of the display list. The number of lines down the screen are shown for both a full display and a 'split' screen, if it is available. A split screen mode has four lines of text mode 0 appended to the end of the stacked screen.

All the display lists built by 'S' have three eight-blank line instructions at the top to ensure the main display will be visible on all displays. Note that modes 9

through 11 are the same as mode 8 except that they turn on one of the three special CTRM colour modes and that modes 12 through 15 are only available with the XL/XE operating system. The following descriptions will assume you know the individual characteristics of the graphics modes. If you do not, you might wish to refer to parts ten, eleven and twelve of this series.

To open the screen device you need to specify the device name 'S', the type of access is required in auxiliary byte 1 and the graphics mode in auxiliary byte 2. The access type consists of the usual read/write selection plus two further bits: bit 5, if set, means that the screen will not be cleared, bit 4, if set, causes a split screen mode to be built, if it is not supported for the specified mode then a full screen is built instead. Note that both of these options are ignored if you specify mode 0 in auxiliary byte 2.

The split screen mode is only available if you have previously opened the editor device, as it is required to control the text portion of the screen. As the editor is opened by the system on IOCB zero, you will usually be able to open 'S' straight away in split mode, however it is safer to close IOCB zero and re-open it for the editor device to ensure that it is open.

Assuming the open was successful

## The Screen Handler S:

The screen handler can set up a screen display in any one of sixteen

TABLE 2

Screen Modes		8		15	320	192	160
		9		15/1	80	192	—
		10		15/2	80	192	—
		11		15/3	80	192	—
Pixels/Characters		12 <sup>1/2</sup>		4	40	24	20
		13 <sup>1/2</sup>		5	40	12	10
		14 <sup>1/2</sup>		12	160	192	160
		15		14	160	192	160
Mode	Attric Mode	Across		Lines			
		Not Split		Split			
0 <sup>1</sup>	2	40	24	—	24	—	—
1 <sup>1</sup>	6	20	24	20	15 <sup>2</sup>	—	—
2 <sup>1</sup>	7	20	12	10	—	—	—
3	8	40	24	20	Notes <sup>2</sup>	—	—
4	9	80	48	40	—	—	—
5	10	80	48	40	—	—	—
6	11	160	96	80	—	—	—
7	13	160	96	80	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> = Text mode. 'Lines' refers to character cells.

<sup>2</sup> = Mode only available on XL/XE.

1 = GTIA.PRIOR bit 7 = 0, bit 6 = 1.

2 = GTIA.PRIOR bit 7 = 1, bit 6 = 0.

3 = GTIA.PRIOR bit 7 = 1, bit 6 = 1.

Table 2 Screen modes

then several internal variables are initialised. The current cursor's row and column positions are both set to zero, which corresponds to the top left of the screen. The row is held in ROWCHR at 54 hex and the column is held in two bytes starting at 55 hex in low/high format. The 'cursor' never really exists on the screen in any mode other than zero, but the position determines where the next put or get operation will take effect. In mode zero the cursor's position is shown by inverting the character at the specified point. If you wish to turn this off you can set 'CURSHIT' to any non-zero value, as already explained, but you must follow this by some screen operation, such as getting a character, to have it actually turned off; alternatively, you could invert the character at the cursor position yourself by directly clearing its top bit.

The address of the screen data start location is stored in low/high format at 'SAMASC' starting at 58 hex; you can use this pointer to gain access to the screen data yourself, or you can change it and have 'S' read and write a totally different area of memory, for instance a second screen. If you have modified the display list and wish to access a portion of the screen which is out of the standard range of the cursor, you can move 'SAMASC' to point to the new area, effectively moving the origin of the screen.

Although opening 'S' sets it up for one particular mode, it is very easy to make it work as if it were in a different mode by altering the mode number in the variable 'MODE' at 57 hex. With a combination of this method and altering 'SAMASC', as above, you can easily deal with mixed mode display lists.

The put character operation places the specified data at the cursor position and moves the cursor to the right by one pixel or character. In text modes, all eight bits of each data byte are used but this is translated into the appropriate character code before it is stored in screen memory. For graphics modes only one, two or four of the low order bits are used depending on the mode and these are stored directly into the corresponding

bits in the display area.

In all modes, the end-of-line character, EOL (7B hex), does not put any data onto the screen but moves the cursor's position to the start of the next line down. Similarly, the clear screen character, 7D hex, will always clear the entire screen and set the cursor back to the top left 'home' position. Often you will not require the EOL function in graphics modes and so you will do all cursor movements by direct manipulation of ROWCHR and COLCHR before putting the next piece of data.

Whether you use EOL or not you must be aware that if the cursor moves beyond the bounds of the screen you will get an appropriate error code. When the cursor is on the bottom right pixel of the screen the next put operation will cause the cursor to move to the start of the next line down, but this is not on the screen<sup>3</sup> in all modes except zero. Another put operation would cause an error, so you would have to re-position the cursor first. In mode 0 when the cursor moves past the bottom of the last line, all lines are scrolled upwards, the last line cleared, and the cursor positioned at the start of it. This, however, makes it impossible to write to the last character on the screen without it scrolling.

Mode zero is treated differently to the other screens because it forms the basis of the 'C' device, as we will see later. Firstly, all cursor movements are restricted to be between a left and a right margin value. 'LWASCR' (52 hex) and 'RWASCR' (53 hex). These are usually set to 2 and 39 respectively to give a two character margin on the left, but you can change these values at any time. Furthermore, you can temporarily override the margin settings by manually changing the cursor position.

The major difference of mode 0 is that adjacent physical lines of text on the screen can become associated together to form logical lines of text. Logical lines are formed by writing text which extends beyond the right hand margin, causing it to start a new physical line. A logical line is terminated either by an EOL character or by the fact that it has exceeded three physical lines of text.

Whenever the screen is scrolled in this mode the top logical line is deleted which means that anything from one to three blank lines are formed at the bottom of the screen. The cursor is always positioned immediately after the last remaining logical line, i.e. anywhere from the first to the third line up from the bottom of the screen.

If the 'S' device has been opened to allow reading, then characters or pixels may be read back from the screen at the current cursor position. For character modes the data is converted back into ASCII. Unlike the put operation which will work in CIO's 'record' mode, the get operation should only be used in the character mode, otherwise CIO will keep reading until the cursor goes out of range due to it not finding an EOL character<sup>4</sup>.

The other standard CIO operations, CLOSE and STATUS, have no effect within 'S'. As the screen is not cleared by a close, it is possible to re-open the device with the option specified for no clear and thus have the screen preserved. There are two additional operations provided by 'S' which are the DRAW (51 hex) and FILL (52 hex) commands, both of which work in any mode. Note that the codes for these commands in part four were given in hex<sup>5</sup>.

The draw command uses an algorithm which attempts to draw the best 'straight' line between any two points on the screen. The first point is specified by OLDROW at 5A hex and 'OLDCOL' in low/high format starting at 5B hex. The last point is specified by the current cursor position in ROWCHR and COLCHR. You can either manually set both of these co-ordinates or rely on the fact that after the current cursor position is used by 'S' its position is automatically transferred into OLDROW and 'OLDCOL'. This is particularly useful if you wish to draw a series of connected lines as you need only specify the current cursor's position each time. The variable 'SAMASC' at 58 hex determines the data value which will be plotted by the draw command, as it always contains the value of the last

character/postal code or whether it is not necessary to change it unless you want a different character or postal colour.

The fill command is really just a simple extension of the draw command. The cursor positions are set up, as described above, and the fill command is invoked. This causes a line to be drawn between the two points, but at each pixel another line is drawn to the right for as far as the data remains zero. If there is no bounding point before the right-hand edge of the screen then the process continues on the same line but from the left edge of the screen. In the worst case it will fill the entire line, but assuming you have drawn some pixels to the right of the line being drawn you will get the area filled. In this character or postal colour used for the fill part of the algorithm is obtained from `FILEDAT` at `3FD` hex, which you must set to the desired value.

The screen handler can produce the following error codes:

8D hex: Cursor out of range for mode  
91 hex: Screen mode invalid  
95 hex: Not enough memory available for specified mode

The last two of these can only be generated in response to an open command.

## The Editor Handler E:

The editor is really just an extension of the screen handler which only works in mode zero. Internally, the editor shares most of the screen handler's code and incorporates the keyboard handler as well. Due to this relationship, we only need to describe what is different about the editor compared to the screen handler.

As was mentioned above, the editor needs to be opened to use the screen handler in its split screen mode. When this is done, the screen handler manages the main area of the screen and the editor manages the lower mode 0 lines at the bottom. Due to a conflict of the shared variables, the editor uses its own private variables for the split screen modes, thus allowing independent operation of both parts of the screen. The key locations are: `TXTROW1` at 290 hex, `TXTCOL1` at 291 and 292, `TXTROW2` at 293 hex and `TXTCOL2` at 294 and 295 hex, (note correspond to `ROWCURS`, `COLCURS`, `DIRCURS` and `SPAWNESC` respectively).

Opening the editor requires the specification of the device name, 'E', and the last auxiliary byte for reading and/or writing (usually both). The second auxiliary byte is ignored as mode zero is always assumed.

Output to the editor behaves in exactly the same way as the screen handler except that certain characters have special meanings as follows:

1B hex: Escape. Sets the 'escape' flag. The next character will clear this and will be processed specially.

1C hex: Cursor up. Cursor up one physical line, wraps to bottom.

1D hex: Cursor down. Cursor down one physical line, wraps to top.

1E hex: Cursor left. Cursor left, wraps to right.

1F hex: Cursor right. Cursor right, wraps to left.

7D hex: Clear screen. Screen is cleared.

7E hex: Backspace. Character to left of cursor is erased; does not go past the start of the logical line.

7F hex: Tab. Moves the cursor to the next tab point in the logical line or moves to the next line if one is not found.

98 hex: EOL. Moves the cursor to the start of the next logical line, scrolls if on the last logical line.

9C hex: Delete line. Deletes the entire logical line which contains the cursor; the lines below it are scrolled up.

9D hex: Insert line. Inserts a physical line on the line containing the cursor; the lines above the current logical line are scrolled up.

9E hex: Clear tab. Removes a tab point at the current column position in the logical line.

9F hex: Set tab. Sets a tab point at the current column position in the logical line.

FD hex: Bell. Makes a 'bell' sound through the console speaker.

FE hex: Delete character. Deletes the character under the cursor and scrolls the rest of the logical line.

FF hex: Insert character. Inserts a character to the left of the character under the cursor and scrolls the rest of the logical line.

The above characters, with the exception of EOL, can be printed if they are 'escaped'. This is done by sending the escape character and then the actual character you want printed. The escape character sets the 'escape' flag to indicate to the editor that the next character is to be printed, not acted upon. After the next character is printed, the escape flag is cleared. Following an escape character with another causes the escape character to be printed. If you are printing many of these escaped characters then you can set the `DSPLFLG`, at 2FE hex, to a non-zero value which causes every character to be treated as if it were escaped.

The tab points, mentioned above are held in fifteen bytes starting at `TABMAP`, 2A3 hex. Each of the 120 bits in the tab map represents a column number in a logical line; if any bit is set then the corresponding column is a tab point and the cursor will move to it when the tab key is pressed. The tab points can either be set or cleared directly or by setting the cursor's position and sending the editor the appropriate character. Note that the tab map applies to every logical line on the screen; setting a point on one line will affect all tab points on all lines.

The `CLOSE` and `STATUS` commands have no effect within the editor, as with the screen handler, the display is not cleared when the close

command is issued. Where the editor differs substantially is in its handling of GET commands. A get character as a second command will cause the editor to go into its editing loop. This mode characters from the keyboard handler performing editing functions if necessary, such as deleting and inserting, until an EOL character is read. At this point all the characters on the entire logical line containing the cursor, not necessarily the one which it was on when it was first called, are returned, one by one. If it is a character get or all of them together if it is a record. Finally, a terminating EOL will be sent back after the whole line has been read, with the exception that trailing spaces are ignored.

There is one exception to the above rule and that is if it was previously printed without a terminating EOL, then only the characters from the cursor's original position onward are returned by the get operation unless characters were printed to the left of that point. This is useful if you want to print a prompt before an input line as the prompt will not be returned. The exception to the exception! is that if the cursor is moved out of the logical line and then back in again, the whole line is returned as normal.

To allow you to read data from the screen directly rather than via the keyboard it is possible to use a 'forced' read mode. If bit D was set as the first auxiliary byte when the editor was opened then get operations read entire logical lines directly from the screen. It is possible to directly alter the HCB's auxiliary byte once the editor is opened as it always checks the byte for each get operation. For instance, if you `POKE 862,13` (HCB 0) in BASIC, you will cause BASIC to continually read blank lines from the screen; unless, of course, you have put some command in the way like `RUN`.

This trick has often been used within BASIC programs to allow them to enter new program lines, such as data. The program will print out lines on the screen in the usual BASIC format and follow them with a `CONTINUE` or `GOTO` statement. It will then position the cursor above the new lines, search on for the read and execute a `STOP` statement. The new lines will be read as if they had just been typed and then the `CONTINUE` statement will start the program running again.

## Next Time

There are four remaining handlers left to examine: Console, Printer, RS232 and Disk. We will start with the disk handler and, hopefully, I will present a small disk utility program (using CIO, of course) next time.

## Want to catch up?

A complete photocopy set of the 'Cracking the Code' series is available for just £2.50 so if you want to catch up on the early part of the series, send off for it today!





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1. **General Information:**  
 2. **Project Name:** [Project Name]  
 3. **Client:** [Client Name]  
 4. **Project Manager:** [Project Manager Name]  
 5. **Project Start Date:** [Project Start Date]  
 6. **Project End Date:** [Project End Date]  
 7. **Project Budget:** [Project Budget]  
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 9. **Project Description:** [Project Description]  
 10. **Project Objectives:** [Project Objectives]  
 11. **Project Deliverables:** [Project Deliverables]  
 12. **Project Risks:** [Project Risks]  
 13. **Project Issues:** [Project Issues]  
 14. **Project Communication:** [Project Communication]  
 15. **Project Reporting:** [Project Reporting]  
 16. **Project Approval:** [Project Approval]  
 17. **Project Sign-off:** [Project Sign-off]

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**Table 1**

**Table 2**

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1998 1999 2000 2001

Figure 1 consists of four bar charts arranged in a 2x2 grid. Each chart represents a different level of agreement with the statement 'The government should do more to protect the environment'. The y-axis for all charts is 'Percentage of respondents' ranging from 0 to 100. The x-axis for each chart is 'Level of agreement' with categories: 'Strongly agree', 'Agree', 'Disagree', and 'Strongly disagree'. The data is as follows:

Level of agreement	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Strongly agree	85%	10%	3%	2%
Agree	70%	25%	3%	2%
Disagree	15%	40%	35%	10%
Strongly disagree	5%	30%	45%	20%

**1999** refuser pour les pilotes pendant quelques  
ans - 2000 refuser 100 par 100 l'usage  
supplémentaire 1000 des 6 semaines 10.000 points  
d'argent - etc.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

**Knowledge** Means of heat storage; need to know physical changes of different kinds as an outcome must be explained.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

**HOW TO:**  
Hold the eye from inside against the  
eye cupholder using the spacers and  
press it down to the right side so  
it comes through the hole.  
(It's on the left, though.)

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**RESEARCH** (1986) by J. B. GIBSON  
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**Table 1**

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## 10-PRINT

From Xerox Software

Price \$14.95

Reviewed by John Laville

Xerox Software's latest offering is sure to excite some excitement amongst the ranks of 1029 owners who, like myself, probably feel that support for Xerox's own dot matrix printer could be better. I recently acquired my printer from a friend (second hand) at a very reasonable price but besides the usual word processors I could not find a good utility which supported this 1029. I was after something that would demonstrate the full capabilities of this printer. Then along came 10-PRINT, a program described by its producers as 'The Ultimate Utility which would give you 'The most fun you have ever had with your 1029''. A bold claim indeed!

10-PRINT comes on a single sided unformatted disk and is accompanied by an eleven page manual containing several spelling mistakes (perhaps Xerox Software's next effort will be a spelling checker). The manual proved difficult reading and so I decided to load the disk and see what happened. On power up the 10-PRINT file is displayed and then the READY prompt 'What next? Back to the manual. It states that a handler 'Q' for a new device has been added to the existing list of handlers. These being:

- C for Cassette
- D for Disk
- E for Editor
- S for Screen
- R for Keyboard
- P for Printer

Q operates in much the same way as P, except that it prints in whatever character set the computer is using rather than the standard 1029 character set. It does not over ride P, but remains available alongside P, and DOS is called on the computer is switched off. To reduce the need for calling DOS a small program called CHR is provided on the disk and by typing ENTER 'D DOS' the disk directory will be displayed on the screen. A nice touch I thought. Q actually consists of 4 device numbers as follows: Q1 (or just Q) will print a 60 character line 7 dots high. Q2 will print 36 characters per line (as per the default Graphics II screen) 7 dots high. Q3 and Q4 are the same as Q1 and Q2 respectively but will print characters 8 dots high and require two passes of the print head for each line. Q2 and Q4 can

```

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100 SCREEN CLEAR:CLS:PRINT
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is provided on the disk and is printed in 11 different modes comprising the seven custom fonts plus the four normal printer modes (i.e. standard or wide with or without underlining). As **FILEPRINT.BAS** is written in BASIC, it may be modified to print in any other custom font.

## TYPESET.BAS

Xlent Software claim that **10-PRINT** is compatible with the **TYPESETTER** graphics package using **TYPESET.BAS** to print your text or graphics screens. This is true but, as **TYPESETTER** allows you to compare screens of 704 (**TYPESETTER** 651) or 768 (**TYPESETTER** 1301) pixels wide and the **1029** can only print 480 dots per line, you must limit your design to the 480 left hand pixels or 60 columns. A **TYPESETTER** file is supplied on the disk and this produces quite a nice picture containing pictures of the 500XL and the 1300XL.

## G8DUMP.LST

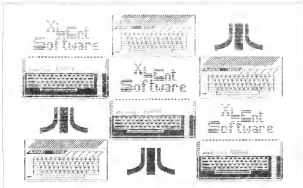
Last but not least we come to a handy little subroutine entitled **G8DUMP.LST**. This allows you to copy



**G8DUMP.LST** sample entitled *Mandala*

Graphics 8 screens to paper and as it does not need **10-PRINT** installed it can be added to a program which can then be run independently. Both **TYPESETTER** and **G8D** print sets can be reversed by changing one line in each program. As I mentioned earlier the disk comes without protection and I found this quite useful as it enabled me to create a custom disk with my own files on it without fear of losing any of the original files through mis operation.

**10-PRINT** can also be used with an *Assembler/Editor* present but, as I do not own one of these beasts I am unable to comment on this any further. I'm sure that in the hours I spent using **10-PRINT** I have only sketched the surface of its capabilities but I must say that I thoroughly enjoyed every minute. **10-PRINT** is well worth the asking price of £14.95 and I would recommend it to all **1029** owners without hesitation. Xlent Software have certainly lived up to their name this time. Well done! IPS. Thanks to Peter Fellows of **SOFTWARE EXPRESS** for the **10-PRINT** program!



Demo Typesetter file using **TYPESET.BAS**

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## Pro Golf

From Atlantis  
Cassette £2.99  
Loading time 10 minutes  
Keyboard only  
Reviewed by Brian Smith

Decisions, decisions and yet more decisions confront you as you are about to start this game: where to play, what type of game to play, what the position to use, what weather and ground conditions exist, so many decisions that you end up realising just how much thought has gone into this game. Probably a great deal more than the £2.99 price tag suggests and it would thoroughly commend Atlantis for the 'budget' offering, budget in price it may be, but budget in quality it is not.

Golf is not new to computer games, but when you get down to it, it's basically a question of getting a ball into a hole, and with the options available to you here, your fate is in your own hands although practice is necessary. My first attempt took 22 shots to get down the hole, the second 12 but the third only 5.

Before you even load the cassette you have to choose which side to load as you have a different course on each side: Burningsdale in the UK or Pebble Beach across the pond. Having selected your course, further choices await you, whether you play a practice round, at the hole(s) of your choice, a single



round or a championship game over four rounds against seventeen other players, with those of the others being 'human' players using the keyboard as well as you, and the remainder being the likes of Sandy Lyle, Nick Faldo and Jack Nicklaus.

When you have selected the type of game you are going to play, then come further choices of weather conditions, ground conditions and tee positions. It's probably best to start practicing with

little wind and dry ground although, if you feel up to it, you can choose to play in something approaching a severe gale! Here again the game is full of good detail: for example choose to play on wet or normal ground in high variable wind and you find that the course starts drying out as the game proceeds affecting your club selection. If you choose a championship match over 4 rounds, you can save your game to stop and start when it suits you.

Holes are played from an overhead view of the entire hole, which cuts down to the green when you enter there, but into the trees and it's a bit disconcerting to find that the tree where your ball comes to rest has disappeared, but if you let a tree in and flighi your ball could well bounce back behind you.

The play card gives comprehensive details on what club should be used over given distances and enables you to allow for wind and weather conditions, together with details of what clubs are allowable in the various hazards, ignore the recommendations at your peril as you will not move the ball and drop a stroke.

If I have a criticism of the game it is that striking the ball is a bit of a hit and miss affair using the space bar but even this improves with practice, perhaps it is just me!

I have no hesitation in thoroughly recommending this game and at the price you just can't go wrong. Well done Atlantis, let's have more of this quality, amusingly playable and it becomes quite addictive.

## Daylight Robbery & Pothole Pets

From Atlantis  
Cassette: £1.99 each  
Reviewed by Brian Smith

One of the main problems with reviewing budget games is attempting to maintain an appropriate perspective, particularly about what you are entitled to expect from a game costing a couple of pounds. Recently a number of games, two of which spring immediately to mind, Rockford and Zybex, have been released in the budget price range and these have set standards we would probably wish all budget games would adhere to, as regards overall quality and value, whether this is possible in the long term for the software houses to survive, remains to be seen. It is often difficult, when you are looking at or playing a game, to think about how

much it cost in relation to other games you may have bought that cost five or ten times as much. I have bought budget games that I have found thoroughly entertaining and to which I return again and again, I have also bought budget games (and also non budget ones) that I have found totally unplayable and these now live in a box from which they will probably not reappear. When I first looked at these games, my initial response was to consign them to the box. Then I thought about them again, costing a couple of pounds each was I expecting too much from them? It is true that the graphics on both are very basic, the colours are pretty lard and you may decide to turn the sound down, but contrary to my initial response the games are playable, (so before actually looking at the games, a word of warning: don't expect the quality of games costing considerably more and perhaps spare a thought for Atlantis,

who actually seem to be trying to produce games for 8 bit Atari owners when a number of other software houses seem to have reservations or have given up altogether).

### DAYLIGHT ROBBERY

Loading time 12 minutes; joystick.

A very familiar scenario: you versus robot guards, booby traps and other hazards in an attempt to rob the safe, which is situated on the top floor of a banknote printing company. As you travel around the vault you need to collect security passes to enter the lift on each floor, and tokens which gradually reveal the combination lock number, which is needed to open the safe.

When I started playing the game, I thought it was totally unplayable: the robot guards and other hazards conspired with the moving walkways and some very tight spaces in which to

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move, to keep me on the first screen. I thought it was totally impossible to get out of it and I became thoroughly sick of seeing "SCORE 0 HIGHEST SCORE 0"

The game takes quite a lot of practice but if you take time to work things out and plan your movements you can actually proceed around the vault. After just about giving up in the first session, I actually found that I was determined to get through to the end of the game. I wasn't going to be beaten, and when you get into that frame of mind you tend to ignore the quality of the sound, graphics, etc. and it is all out warfare against the game. It is this experience that has stopped me from committing my original review of the game to print. If like me you don't like to be beaten by a game you might get on quite well with *Daylight Robbery*, even if you do shoot and swear as it is the process.

## POTHOLE PETE

Loading time 11 minutes, joystick.

Poor old Pothole Pete (you), two miles below ground he falls a further 300 feet down an abandoned mine shaft. Your task is to get back to safety by avoiding the nasties and collecting dynamite to blow your way out.

The game follows on a long line of the running, jumping, collecting game. As with *Daylight Robbery* I had problems getting out of the first screen, and I must admit that I telephoned Atlantis to find out where I was going wrong. Basically what was happening was I was collecting the dynamite and then found that I was unable to drop it



and therefore continuously blow myself up. The solution was that I was not dropping it as close as necessary to the nasties, as it will not be released unless you are close to, but not touching, the blockage.

Again a game that I don't think you can expect too much from, at the price (but still a challenge to finish). Pete's character is pretty convincingly drawn, the other graphics are pretty basic too. Pete seems to have been rather influenced by Rockford, with blinking eyes and waving arms as a sign of impatience, but perhaps this comparison is a little unfair on Rockford.

So there we have it, two games that are not particularly easy to complete and therefore provide a challenge. I can't see either game ending up in the lists of games of the year, but I don't imagine that Atlantis or the programmers ever thought they would (the programmers are the same for both games). Maybe it was some sort of perverse psychology involved or perhaps it was just single mindedness that made me persevere to finish the games, but I wonder whether my feelings would have been as strong had the games been more expensive. I think probably not.

Unless a game is totally unplayable or just dire in the extreme, which these are not, I can't see that you can really fault any game costing just a couple of pounds, as to value for money. So if you want a new game at a good price, try either or both of these. I've played worse in this price range but don't expect the quality of a game costing considerably more.

## G.O.E.

From Merrill Ward, 255 North El Cielo Road, Suite 222, Palm Springs, CA 92262, USA.  
Reporter: Bob Lusser

Possibly the most exciting news for Atari 512 owners in a long time is the release of a new program called the Graphics Operating Environment (G.O.E.). It is an ST-like desktop program. It was demonstrated at the CES computer show in June 1988. What G.O.E. has become to many Commodore 64 owners, it is hoped G.O.E. will become to Atari owners.

Affectionately referred to as ST Junior, G.O.E. will be sold as a super cartridge with 512k and priced at US

\$59.95. Use of the super cartridge will allow users to run all external software from the desktop. Users may access to many features by using an ST mouse in port 1, by joystick or by keyboard. The cartridge will include, amongst other things, the operating system, a word processor, a drawing package, printer drivers, an image editor and a number of fonts. Full windowing will be employed for each program.

Merrill Ward have already released its first external desktop program employing G.O.E. It is a 2 disk package entitled *The Celebrity Cookbook Vol 1* which includes diet secrets and recipes (from soup to nuts) from a number of notable celebrities, a wine directory and bartenders guide, party

tips, a built in feature to help you recalculate amounts of ingredients for small or large party groups, and a personal recipe file. All of the items will print to a printer. The price of this package is US \$35. It is intended that there will be another 5 volumes released soon and these will require volume 1 in order to run. These are priced at US \$19.95.

A demo disk showing the features of G.O.E. is available from the 8 bit library. You will need to use an ST mouse on the demo, plug it into port 1, click the left mouse button. Then click on disk icon A for the directory, now click twice on each demo heading with the mouse button to see the demo operate.



# ▶▶ REVIEWS REVIEWS ▶▶ REVIEWS REVIEWS ▶▶

## Cops N' Robbers

From Atlanta  
Cassette £1.99  
Loading time: 10 minutes  
Joystick only  
Review by Brian Smith

I have been critical about the lack of both educational and games software available for young children on the Atari 8 bit. This program, although not strictly 'educational', does seem to be aimed at the reasonably young, mind you it's questionable whether youngsters should be encouraged to score 50 points every time they shoot a policeman!

The game is exactly what it says, you become Light Fingered Longen attempting to steal diamonds from the offices and mines of a mining company whilst being pursued by ever increasing numbers of police (in the offices) and



ghosts (in the mines). These attempt to send you to jail or the morgue if they can catch you. In addition, you can enter the police station and try to free one of your previously captured three lives. Enjoyable enough for young ones, although they may find the 3 numbered combination on the safe rather frustrating, especially when you have to keep looking over your shoulder to make sure you are not about to be arrested. If you are arrested or carried off to the morgue, all diamonds are replaced in the offices and mines for your next life.

Some amusing touches with the police car on ambulance taking you away after capture and random power failures which switch all the lights off, leave you to try to remember your way around the mines or just lurk about in the dark.

Strictly for the children, rather basic graphics but at £1.99 you can't complain.

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# EIGHT BIT SOFTWARE

Software Librarian - Roy Smith

There are two ways to get programs from the library. You can use the donation scheme by sending in a disk or cassette of your own, or if you have a program of your own which you would like to add to the library you can exchange it for 3 programs of your choice. The rules are as follows:

## 3 FOR 1 EXCHANGE

1. Every program you donate enables you to three programs in return.
2. The program you donate must be your own original and not copied.
3. Your donated program must be submitted on a cassette or a disk, programs in the form of print out cannot be processed.
4. If your program requires any special instructions, they should be added in the form of REM statements within the program (or you may present them as instructions when the program is actually run).

5. **BONUS** Every program submitted per quarter (between issues of the magazine) will be eligible to be judged **STAR PROGRAM** for that quarter. This carries a prize of £10 which will be paid to the author. The program will be judged by the Editorial Team and their decision is final. The Editorial Team are not eligible for the prize.

6. Please include 30p in stamps (or cash) to cover return postage.

7. The '3 for 1' exchange is only open to club members.

## DONATION SCHEME

1. 'Any club member can make a donation to the club at any time, if he/she wishes to obtain a particular program(s)'.  
2. There is no limit on the number of programs that can be asked for at any one time. (If you are asking for a lot of programs at once, please ensure that you

send a sufficient number of disks or cassettes. It's better to send too many than not enough.)

3. Please include 30p in stamps (or cash) minimum to cover return postage. If your parcel costs more than 30p to send to us, please include an amount equal to that of the postage, so that we may return your parcel to you without delay. Overseas members should add an extra £1 to cover postage costs.

4. The donation fee is £1 per program. Cheques or Postal Orders should be made out to the 'U.K. Atari Computer Owners Club'.

5. You should send in blank disks or cassettes, ensuring they are properly packed to prevent damage in the post. State which programs you require and remember to give your name and address. Also remember to include the fee and return postage.

6. The 'Donation Scheme' is only open to club members.

The Library Software Service is for subscribers only

# LIBRARY SOFTWARE TITLES

Listed below are the software titles received by members for inclusion in the library since the last issue was published. As the library now contains over 3500 programs, it is getting too big to print the entire list. For those of you who are new to Monitor and are unsure of what is available, then send for a photocopy of the complete list which is available from the Librarian. There is a small charge for this service to cover photocopying costs. If you would like a list send 50p and a S.A.E. for return.

## Games

### DIAMOND JIM

by Paul Berry - Sutton Coldfield  
A neat implementation of the Pinball Construction Set. You do not need PCS to play this game.  
Runs in 49K min. Disk only.

### BIG MOUTH

by Evan Skyring  
Move Big Mouth back and forth with your joystick trying to catch the falling objects.  
Runs in 49K min. Disk Only.

### LASER BARRAGE

Destroy these robots before they get your bases.  
Runs in 49K min. Disk or Cassette.

### MINI GOLF

Enjoy a game of 9 hole mini golf - see numbers for the strength of your shot and the arrows for direction.  
Runs in 49K min. Disk or Cassette.

### OIL SEARCH

Find the oil wells and then bargain on the stock market to try and make yourself rich.  
Runs in 49K min. Disk or Cassette.

### SPOT THE TOWN

by Mick Lam - Hinxley  
Can you spot the town from the info given?  
Runs in 49K min. Disk only.  
XL/92 only. 1950 only.

## Demos

+++ STAR PROGRAM +++

### G.O.E

Demo of the new operating system. You will need to obtain a master to use this demo.  
Runs in 49K min. Disk only.  
Requires 1 side of a disk.  
XL/92 only.

\*\*\*\*\*

### C COMPILER SAMPLER

Demon disk and sample programs written in C on the 16-bit.  
Runs in 49K min. Disk only.  
Requires 2 sides of a disk.

## Utilities

### 400/800 TURBO BASIC

Turbo Basic is now available to owners of the older 400/800 machines.  
Runs in any way. Disk only.  
400/800 only.  
Requires 2 sides of a disk.

# 8-Bit Matters

By Paul Rixon

Feeling depressed by all that ST software in the shops, all those 'dedicated' ST magazines filling the newsstands and all that media coverage giving the impression that Atari computers don't exist (before the ST came along)? Allow me to console you. There is still a great deal of 8-bit support around. It's just becoming aware of a challenge to find it. MICROFIDE cares for the needs of all Atari users, and the extension of this new regime, whether it is to inform the 8-bit community of current and forthcoming product releases, to explore the issues of the day and to deal with 8-bit matters in general.

To begin with for this issue, a round up of some recent software releases. Atari Corp. have produced two new games on cassette only: *Twilight World* and *Thunderfox*. The first is a multi-level fixed the boy's age game by the author of Mastertronic's *Cryptic Raider*, and the second is a challenging space shooter along the lines of *Missile Force* with perhaps a vague hint of *Robot Over Moscow*. At the reasonable price of £4.99 each, these games are well worth checking out. Atari have also stepped up their range of ROM based titles in support of the SE Games System, launched before Christmas last year but not advertised as widely as Atari would have liked, due to problems with the ISA. Included in the range are *Thunderbolt's Lode Runner* and *Blue Max*, *Ballblazer* and *Rampage* on *Franklin's Fun* cassette Games and *Archie's Fight Night* and *Hardball* (subject to confirmation). The ROMs mentioned here (all highly recommended) are priced at £14.99 each, although some less prestigious titles are also on offer at £12.99 and £9.99. Keep an eye open for bargains!

On the cassette dominated budget front, *Adventis Software* have recently added a couple of new titles to their *Big Gull* as, as you might expect, for gobbling enthusiasts, but based towards the strategic element rather than being visually spectacular. Up to four players can compete in *Championship Single Round* or *Precision* modes. If you're a gull fanatic and aren't bothered about pretty graphics then you might like to try this one. *Cops n' Robbers* is a primitive shoot-em-up set in the various rooms of the *Acme Diamond Company*. Even when you ignore the rather dubious control shooting *Polygonum* isn't something that ought to be encouraged, there is no escaping from the fact that this game looks and plays like a *Spartan* clone! Let's hope *Adventis* have got something better up their sleeves for next time!

*Zylor* is a multi-level shoot-em-up with superb graphics and sound, has already become a major hit for Zappellin Games, as did their previous game, *Spaced Ace*. Zappellin's stated policy is one of high quality at low cost so I eagerly await their



Knight Orc

forthcoming Atari release. *Dremons*. At £2.99 a game, there can be no excuse for missing out on this terrific range of software. *Grand Prix Simulator*, similar to *ST Super Sprint*, is a new release from Codemasters. It's endorsed by Johnny Dumfries who's a better known for his contribution to Jaguar's win at Le Mans this year. Here's your opportunity to start training for real prize money by clocking up a few miles around the Codemasters circuit! If you'd prefer something a little less conventional, *Rampage II* has just been published by Mastertronic. It's an adaptation of Jeff Minter's *Ravage of the Mutant Canals* and was programmed by Icon Design. S.A. Rating of Unusual Heroic hero: it's not as good as the original *Master* classic but even so, it's just as weird and must be worth the £2.99 asking price!

Other new games for arcade enthusiasts include *Matrix II* at £1.99 in the ST. Silverbird range and Tynesoft's *European Super Soccer* at £8.95 on cassette. £12.95 on disk. *Adventure* addicts needn't feel left out either. *Ravage At Night* is an illustrated text adventure from Mastertronic, price £2.99, and *Time and Magic* is the name of a newly advertised package from *Marbleware Software*, backed by the European organisation. It contains three respected Level 9 adventures - *Lords of Time*, *Red Moon* and *The Power of Magic* - which have been enhanced, enlarged and remodelled into a coherent trilogy. It's available on disk or cassette at £24.95. Level 7's *Knight Orc* and *Gnome Ranger* are available under the *Random* banner but future adventures - which include *Lancelot* and *Gnome Ranger 2* - are likely to appear through *Mastertronic*. If you enjoyed *The Power*, you might be interested in the latest *Megatron*:

*Scrooge/Rainbird* adventure. It's called *Archer* and I've listed it's a real treat! £29.95 will let you find out.

That just about rounds up the definite 'musts' for this quarter. Other games that may or may not be published soon for the Atari include *Live and Let Die* from Datasoft, who seem to have a habit of writing games based on Bond movies. *Casino Royale*, already out on the ST, from CDS and among the others announced for release in the near (?) future, include *Sports from Databyte*, IQ from Sunstar, *Rob Skay* from Digital Jepperson, *Sky Runner* from Cascade Games (will it be their first decent 8-bit product?) and *Scorpion* from Tynesoft. Also announced for conversion to the Atari are *Hexagon's Pefokus* and *The Hunt for Red October* by *Onion Slam*. Watch this space for details and be sure to tick up a few if the goods don't arrive!

There is still no sign of *Nonant's Jockey*. I wonder why they spent all that money on advertising the game last year if it's not going to appear? The same might be said of *Red Rat's Speed Rat* although it's reported that the company does eventually intend to let go of this one and hopefully write some more arse-kick hits for the Atari when the time is right!

So for this report has dealt exclusively with games software. This is not a deliberate bias but simply a reflection on the complete lack of any serious 8-bit programs published recently. One that should be mentioned is the *Beats Spreadsheet* from *AudioLogic*. It doesn't seem to have received much publicity so if you are looking for a spreadsheet for your Atari, be sure to look this one up. Thanks largely to the efforts of *Atari Corp.* the 8-bit Atari now seems to be universally regarded by non-connoisseurs as a



video games machine. We know different, of course, but unless the software companies start a massive countermove, the future for the serious user does not look too rosy. The situation hasn't been improved by the new appearance of the Atari disk drive. In fact, 8 bit hardware in general is in very short supply and Atari has to turn out not even particularly concerned. With more and more people choosing to trade in their systems for the ST, however, there does

seem to be an abundance of second-hand hardware on the market, so keep an eye on the classified pages and be ready to pounce on those bargains! Perhaps the only hardware in adequate supply is Atari's range of pocket calculators. Available from retailers such as Comet, they are reasonably priced and ideal accessories for dedicated Atariers even though you'll have difficulty trying to place one into the machine now!

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

**Interest:** Due to the time delay between copy being prepared and printed, certain information may be likely to change. For this I can only apologise and invite you to inform me of any errors I would also welcome your contributions of news items, comments, opinions and questions relating to ANZB if the subjects don't send them to me (Pearl Rose) via the Editor at the usual club address. And don't despair, it won't be long before the next issue of *McMURDO*!

**STOP PRESS**

Henry Nessler of Red Rat has indicated that Speed Rat is likely to be released in October this year through Hamilton. The B-6 function is ready for release, but ST and Atomic versions are yet to be completed. Meanwhile if you set off an explosion to join the Red Rat Software Club, you'll be rewarded with food and happiness to your percolated brain. Speed Rat and Atomic Rat, first informed that the club is currently in a state of hibernation with a newsletter scheduled for release around August. Red Rat apologizes to all Atari owners for the delay in a newspapered card in maintaining peace and order within the company, and promise a return to the good old days in the next future. See, it's not all doom and gloom for B-6 Atari owners after all.

## STOCKSOFT

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SOUND A TO Z TO MIC (per)

The first new event good for  
 Bay of the world, however,

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 Hook up including 800lines  
 True Gender Genes  
 Fast Search speed 10%  
 Web speed 0-0-0  
 Comparison of files  
 Sales, Accounts

**2004 PACE CRUISE OPTION**  
A factor option to ship fast boats.  
Rate reduction of P O P line  
\*Rate able to convert and use (SEA-FO)  
Lines on your 100 SL or 50  
017 21 000 Ford Free  
0000 Drive with Happy Boat  
0000 (Rate Free)

**TAPR ChatCafe - May 2 - 4pm**  
 Join A and the MC (page in center)  
 you are downloading your personalized  
 version with or without MC (show  
 edge (hours of fun) changing lead to  
 leave personal messages on screen  
 (back on an adventure search to)  
 others  
 (back) is for the advanced user  
 contains a disclaimer. All the for  
 only \$10 on 1000 tape cost free

**END CRACKER**  
**END A** = Comes to a sudden end  
 unexpected! Check drive speed  
 upon leaving trap door  
**END B** = Comes off the top  
 like the cover just a few inches  
 above the upper corner complete  
 with top structure exposed on its  
 outside surface only. FIVE more to go

## References

**RESEARCH** **RESEARCH** **RESEARCH** **RESEARCH** **RESEARCH**

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:**  
 Imagery related to this passage  
 is listed on page 100 of the  
 Student Resource Manual.

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## RANDOM FILE ACCESS ON THE ATARI

**By Trevor Peart-Jackson**

Any one in the computer industry will see that COBOL is the best known at file handling. A single record can be picked out of a file of thousands in a flash by the use of an index. This is also possible on the Altair. Random file access can be achieved using the Move and Point commands. This is not as fast or as seemingly effortless as COBOL, but usually is effective.

Before a second e-mailer address must be made of the disk address that the record will be sent to. This noted address can be stored in a separate index file which is smaller and easier to handle than the main data file.

The program listing 66637E will accept input from the keyboard as many records as required; the variable and file "Records" will keep track of how many records there are. If the program is run for the first time, new files are created; any subsequent runs will add to the already existing files. In this sample program the record consists of three fields: card number, description, and

quantity. The fields for strings are always the same length (hence the numeric quantity is in string format). All records must be the same length to enable flexible use of the file (e.g. part numbers, descriptions and quantities changing length/width). Lines 250-270 achieve this. Before a record is written to the main file (line 290), a NOTE is made of the disk address about to be used. A is the sector to be written to and B is the byte within the sector. A, in this example, two indexes are being mentioned one using part number as the key and the other the description. After each write to the main file, the indexes are also updated with the new record and its disk address.

Now to explore the real flexibility of random file access. The program listing Read Write (C) will enable editing of the main file and indexes with out the need to read into memory the whole file. Each index is read into memory. This is only necessary if many main file addresses are to be made for, for one or two record addresses the index only be read (though till a match is found). A post number is entered and searched for in the index. If a match is found the disk address is looked up and the particular record within the main file is "found" to line 3394. After a post, the record can be read as a series of fields. The post only refers to the first element of the record it is up to the program/programmer to read in all the elements. The second is then displayed and prompts for the input of new values of the elements. Because in this example post numbers and descriptions may be changed it is necessary to also maintain the index file. After the three fields have been entered, the record is written to the same position within the main file by pointing before the word (line 3403). Lines 410-440 will update the index on the disk directly as their position was "locked" (lines 3393 and 3394). Lines 450-460 update the index in memory to enable further reliable searches and updates. Failure to find a post number match will end the program and show all files.

Indexes are wonderful things if they are there for access. Unfortunately, however, indexes can be lost or damaged. The File Haring (reorganization) Utility will read through the main file and recreate the indexes and (about not always necessary) rewrite the main file. If the main file shares a disk with other files the sectors it may need be all over the disk. Haring will collect the file together again if it wishes to another disk. The beauty of Haring is that it is capable of reading an existing file (gives the known record layout) and create an index for it, with as few as many indexes as required dependent on the program written. On

[illegible]

```

10 10 OPEN FILE:DOOR UTILITY
10 20 OPEN FILE:DOOR
10 30 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY,SHARED
10 40 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY,SHARED,
10 50 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY,SHARED
10 60 OPEN FILE:DOOR
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10 1110 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1120 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1130 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1140 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1150 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1160 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1170 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1180 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1190 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1200 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
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10 1230 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1240 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1250 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1260 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1270 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1280 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1290 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1300 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1310 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1320 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1330 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1340 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1350 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1360 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1370 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1380 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1390 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1400 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1410 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1420 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1430 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1440 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1450 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1460 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1470 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1480 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1490 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1500 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1510 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1520 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1530 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1540 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1550 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1560 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1570 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1580 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1590 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1600 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1610 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1620 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1630 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1640 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1650 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1660 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1670 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1680 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1690 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1700 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1710 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1720 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1730 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1740 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1750 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1760 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1770 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1780 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1790 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1800 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1810 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1820 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1830 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1840 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1850 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1860 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1870 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1880 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1890 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1900 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1910 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1920 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1930 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1940 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1950 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1960 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1970 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1980 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1990 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 2000 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY

```

then entering the DOS files (option 10). However I found this remedy more interesting, also the new value in 1901 was up more memory for the XCB buffers.

Finally, SHOWDOOR1 and SHOWDOOR2 will read through the indexes and display their contents: the key and the disk address of the record the key relates to. For 82.0 before leaving in these listings and use a minimum of spaces, some of these lines are a touch changed. Also remember that the checksum codes at the head of each line only apply if the listing is typed exactly as shown.

```

10 10 OPEN FILE:DOOR UTILITY
10 20 OPEN FILE:DOOR
10 30 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY,SHARED
10 40 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY,SHARED,
10 50 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY,SHARED
10 60 OPEN FILE:DOOR
10 70 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 80 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 90 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 100 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 110 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 120 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 130 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 140 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 150 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 160 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 170 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 180 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 190 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 200 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 210 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 220 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 230 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 240 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 250 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 260 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 270 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 280 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 290 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 300 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 310 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 320 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 330 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 340 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 350 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 360 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 370 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 380 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 390 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 400 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 410 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 420 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 430 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 440 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 450 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 460 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 470 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 480 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 490 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 500 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 510 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 520 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 530 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 540 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 550 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 560 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 570 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 580 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 590 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 600 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 610 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 620 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 630 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 640 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 650 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 660 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 670 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 680 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 690 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 700 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 710 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 720 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 730 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 740 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 750 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 760 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 770 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 780 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 790 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 800 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 810 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 820 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 830 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 840 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 850 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 860 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 870 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 880 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 890 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 900 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 910 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 920 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 930 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 940 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 950 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 960 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 970 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 980 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 990 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1000 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY

```

```

10 10 OPEN FILE:DOOR UTILITY
10 20 OPEN FILE:DOOR
10 30 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY,SHARED
10 40 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY,SHARED,
10 50 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY,SHARED
10 60 OPEN FILE:DOOR
10 70 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 80 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 90 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 100 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 110 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 120 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 130 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 140 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 150 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 160 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 170 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 180 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 190 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 200 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 210 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 220 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 230 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 240 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 250 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 260 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 270 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 280 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 290 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 300 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 310 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 320 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 330 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 340 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 350 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 360 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 370 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 380 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 390 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 400 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 410 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 420 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 430 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 440 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 450 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 460 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 470 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
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10 490 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 500 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 510 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 520 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 530 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
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10 590 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
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10 610 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
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10 640 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 650 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 660 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 670 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 680 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 690 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 700 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 710 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 720 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 730 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 740 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 750 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 760 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 770 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 780 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 790 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 800 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 810 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 820 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 830 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 840 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 850 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 860 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 870 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 880 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 890 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 900 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 910 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 920 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 930 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 940 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 950 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 960 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 970 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 980 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 990 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY
10 1000 OPEN FILE:DOOR,WRITEONLY

```

line 130 the program reads the main file 50 at a time: this can be bigger depending on the record sizes and the remaining memory after the program has been loaded. In line 240-450, each XCB is opened and closed in turn, controlled by the variable 'X' otherwise a 'too many files open' error occurs. This can be altered by giving 1801 with the new maximum number of XCB's to be open at any time and

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## GFA Basic - Advanced Programming

This book, by the author of GFA Basic, is the definitive work on this popular implementation. Its chapters take the reader through the steps involved in using the language to the full. Program optimisation and techniques of re-design for greater efficiency in displays and disk access are examined. Graphics including 3D colour, clipping and raster commands as well as hidden-line graphics and image storage are covered. Other features include the development of a fully-flexible dialog box, consideration of sound control along with, among other things, recursion, the EXEC command, the creation of fonts and the development of a microscope function. The book comes with a disk of programs from the text and additional examples.

Price £18.50  
Order Code MON 01

## Mastering Sound and Music on the Atari ST

This book is packed with theory, good programming examples, software/hardware appraisal and much more. Subjects covered include: Acoustics, Mixing music, Sound programming, Polyphonic music, Sound and music effects, and MIDI applications. Three appendices cover Books, Magazines and Glossary. Styles have earned a good reputation for quality books, this is no exception.

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## Atari ST Internals

This 470 page book goes a long way into describing the functions of all the important components that are found in the ST. There are over 30 illustrations to help clarify the text. The book covers three main topics: the integrated circuits, the interfaces and the ST operating system. Additionally, there is an extensive commented listing of the BIOS. This book is a valuable guide to the student, programmer, novice and expert alike.

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The aim of this book is to give an insight to newcomers, in the main, of some of the common applications that the ST can handle in the home and business world. These are word processors, databases and spreadsheets. The software chosen as examples are First Word Plus, Laserbase and VIP-Professional. This book is an outstanding buy, it is a very good tutorial.

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# PICTURES FROM SPACE

By Leslie J. Kaye

My attention was fixed by the advertisement "Weather Satellite decoding system. Receiving the picture information from such satellites is actually not as complicated as might be imagined", it said. The system was advertised in its bare by Maplin Electronics and comprised a radio receiver and an analogue to digital converter which also produced picture line synchronisation. At under £200 the lot, I was hooked!

The immediate problem was how to display a satisfactory picture. A frame store was not available at that time. Such a device is a simple ROM based computer, dedicated to converting the digital output into a screen image. Although a good result can be obtained, it lacks the facility for development beyond its pre-programmed ROMs. Further, it lacks the option to save and load images from disk. I decided not to wait.

The equipment had obviously been developed for the BBC computer, although information for the Amstrad computer was added. A quick look at the graphics specification for those computers left me looking for an alternative. The Amstrd 517 was a clear choice, despite the price and the prospect of developing software from scratch.

Boxes started arriving in the post: I unpacked circuit boards, boxes, plugs, cables, dozens of multicoloured bits, trailing wires, etc., and when I hadn't started.

Meanwhile the ST sat obstinately on its desk, refusing access to its D03 ROMs, VDI and A28 despite piles of reference manuals and cryptic notes.

The serial seemed the obvious start. Four alloy tubes glued X shaped in a box with a wire attached: what could go wrong? The glue oozed out and stuck it to the table.

The radio circuit board was already built, aligned and tested. I waded it into its box, and almost immediately heard the merry clig-dog-whistle of a passing American satellite. Perhaps the project was not going to be as difficult as I had thought.

There are a number of weather satellites in low Earth orbit. They orbit once about every 100 minutes, at 800 to 900 kilometres above the surface. During this time the Earth rotates about 25 degrees, making such satellite pass seem to move westward. The orbits are generally polar, i.e. over the North Pole, over the South Pole, then northwards again.

Two American Time series satellites are currently available. These are NOAA 9 and NOAA 10. Their orbits are constant with respect to the Sun, so appear predictably at about the same times each day. A larger number of Russian satellites are also available. These mostly transit irregularly, and usually only when the satellite is in sunlight. Also the orbits may be changed without notice, making tracking difficult. Available satellites include Molniya 1/30, 2/3, 2/14, 3/15 and 3/16. Also Cosmos 1766 and 1949. This latter, launched last summer, has storage facilities, promising pictures from outside Europe.



The analogue to digital decoder part of the project required assembly of the printed circuit board in addition to switch connections, and installation is as too. Perhaps because the end was in sight, I managed to assemble this in only a couple of late nights.

Most weather satellites build their pictures in Automatic Picture Transmission format. About every half second they scan a line 1,500 kilometres or so, at right angles to the direction of flight. By putting these lines one above the other, a continuous picture is formed. The picture may be in optical wavelengths, or in various infra red bands showing temperature and water saturation.

It is possible to decode a 'live' pass to your computer. However it is inadvisable because the picture may be spoiled by radiometric button pressing, or the considerable radio interference emitted by the computer and auxiliary equipment. Much better, a pass is recorded (usually about 10 or 12 minutes), on a cassette recorder then played back through the decoder into the computer at leisure.

Satellite pictures are transmitted in monochrome. Most decoders on the market produce an 8 bit digital output, giving a range of 0 to 255 levels of grey. If access to the ST is via the printer port, one data line has to be reserved for line synchronisation, leaving a range of 0 to 127 levels of grey available on the remaining 7 data lines. Of the ST's

available 312 colours, only 8 are levels of grey. There is an advantage in this fairly low resolution, as it gives a filtering effect, adding sharpness and contrast to the image. However the normal 16 on screen colours can be utilised by either adding some false colours, or by turning down the colour control on your monitor or TV, and using a palette of increasing luminance, regardless of colour. With false colours, a pleasing image is often obtained by allocating some blues and greens to the lower end of the range, and perhaps a light blue at the top. This allows land and sea to be identified in familiar colours, while leaving the grey levels for cloud definition.

The low orbiting satellites provide detailed pictures down to a resolution of perhaps 1 or 2 kilometres. Coast lines, lakes, large towns and other features can be identified in satellite lighting conditions. However a particular satellite may be in satisfactory radio range only 4 times a day.

Much further into the cold depths of space lie the geostationary satellites. Europe is served by Molniya 2, which is parked over the Equator, on the Greenwich meridian. At 36,000 kilometres above the surface, these satellites orbit the Earth once in 24 hours, thereby scanning antonary slopes as. At that distance they can see the whole disk of the Earth at once. Two optical, and two infra red images are transmitted. Ground based computers add coast lines, cut the images into areas (24 optical, 9 infra red) and return the processed images to the satellite for retransmission for ground use.

To receive Molniya images additional equipment needs to be obtained, also available from Maplin (costing around £200). This comprises a directional aerial (either a Yagi or small dish), an amplifier, and a downconverter to convert the 1694.5 and 1691MHz, (channel 1 and channel 2) satellite signals to 13.7MHz for the decoder.

The author will be pleased to provide further information to interested readers. A demonstration disk is available (see advertisement elsewhere in this issue) for general information, membership of the Remote Imaging Group is recommended. This Group was established in 1985 to promote and further interest in weather satellite watching. It now has more than 1,000 members. The 1988 membership fee is £4.00. Benefits include a quarterly newsletter (the December issue was 36 pages!), and biennial permission from the Department of Trade and Industry to receive satellite transmissions. The membership secretary is Des Watson, Norfolk, Gate Lane, Kingmere, East Sussex BN26 5HS.



# CHESSBASE

## Corner

Correspondent: Michael Stringer

Greetings to all Chess enthusiasts! I am pleased with the response from the first article. For the benefit of any new readers, this section is devoted to Chess and in particular CHESSBASE users (see review in issue 18).

Chessbase is gaining more and more followers and among those who have acquired, or are about to acquire it, are quite a number of prominent British and Soviet players. In the British camp, our Olympic team is being equipped with STs and Chessbase. In readiness for the Chess Olympiad to be held in Thessalonika in November, and so are some of our junior players.

Among these, Dave Rowwood and Matthew Sadler, will be using Chessbase in preparation for the forthcoming tournaments in which they have qualified. Notably Dave in Australia. Some of you may have seen young Matthew recently on TV, where he made a guest appearance on Bruce Forsyth's Show. This young man, he is only 14 years old, is probably the highest ranked junior in the world, leading the fantastic rating of 2450!!

Last time, I mentioned another junior, Michael Adams, as a name to watch, but I think that Matthew will turn out to have an even greater potential, provided that he is given the chance to develop an HNS game. The pressure on a top player, whether Chess, or any other sport, is enormous and such pressures can break even the toughest. Do you remember what happened to Bobby Fischer?<sup>1</sup> I can only reiterate what I said last time out, we have, in this country, an enormous Chess force that is rapidly maturing and coming to fruition. If some of our players can get to the top and the media, both the press and TV, give it good coverage, I foresee that Chess will gain in popularity to the same extent that Snooker, Darts and Golf have. In Scandinavia, there has been an enormous surge of tennis talent following the success of Bjorn Borg. Or the golf talent in Spain following the success of Seve Ballesteros, etc.<sup>2</sup> So why not chess?

The reason why Chess is the national sport of the Soviet Union, is because their players have always been at the top, or very close to it for many, many years. With such a wealth of talent to draw upon, they seem likely to hold this position. My reason for the suggestion of doubt is that last comment is due to the lack of communication within the Soviet Union. This fact was highlighted recently by SUEITIN (sic<sup>3</sup>) in an article he wrote criticising the Soviets for their lack of technical advancement in Chess. By this, he was referring to the ST and ChessBase and similar products.

He doubt because of this and



similar comments, the Chessbase sales team has been negotiating with the Soviets and as a result they have purchased quite a number! One of the important features of the deal was that the Soviet Library of Chess games would be made available to Chessbase! A classic example of 'you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours!' Now that 'New In Chess' and 'Chess Informator' have been made Chessbase compatible there is shortly going to be a goldmine of material available to all, in addition to that already available. This has to be good news for chess and all chess enthusiasts: beginner and expert alike.

In the last issue I set a little puzzle for you. Unfortunately there was no

outright winner, but Michael Irish, from Welwyn Garden City did come very close and he wins a year's free subscription. Well done Michael. The correct solution was?

1.Kx8  
2.Rx8  
3.Rx8



If that test was too simple, try this one, again White to move and mate in three!



# AWANDERING

A regular adventure column by P.B.

Welcome to *Awandering*, the first in a regular series of articles dealing with all aspects of adventure gaming on the Atari 800 range of computers.

For those of you that have never played an adventure game, I'll just explain the basic principle. More experienced players can go away and sharpen their trusty broadswords for the space of a few paragraphs.

To begin with, the author of an adventure game will sit down and dream up a complete universe, world or country which will include laws and natural features often unknown on Earth. These conditions will then be included in a computer program, which forms the game. So you could find yourself on 'Tux City', roaming Wonderland or lost in the Serengeti. Quite often, adventure games are based on literary books, or stories. *201b Baker Street* is a good example. You also play an active part by adopting the identity of one of the characters, which gives you the opportunity to explore imaginary worlds and interact with their inhabitants! Unlike an arcade game, if the shoot em up variety, killing people, or trying to, can be a definite downer because nowadays, with clever programming techniques, the other computer 'people' in the game may object strenuously enough to 'kill' you in return! In fact, some games will even allow you to 'talk' to the other computer generated characters and receive replies. But for most people the main interest in any adventure game lies in exploring the landscape/rooms/objects or whatever and solving the problems and finishing the quest.

For example, you may find yourself needing to buy a paper in order to end the broadsword. In order to buy the paper you will need to have some money. All you have is a guitar and a hat (yes, you are allowed to have possessions). Answer - drop hat, play guitar and a passer by may well drop enough money into the hat to enable you buy the paper!

All that seems easy enough, except that some adventure writers seem to delight in making their puzzles ludicrously difficult to solve. It can be very irritating to get so far into a game and then find that you can't go any further because of a particularly difficult problem. Unfortunately this can put people off, but it needn't! What I'd like to do through



this column is to offer advice and help on how to solve particularly thorny problems, and I'll need your help to do this. If you get really stuck, write in and ask for help. If you've finished an adventure and are feeling pretty clever, write in and give us some tips! All tips acknowledged by name (see your name, or your advertising pseudonym, in print).

There is a second category of adventures that I'll be looking at too, and these are the arcade style adventures.

you are arm and a leg to get either. In fact, Atari Monitor's own excellent P/D Library (membership free with your quarterly £25 subscription) offers an

where the problems are usually centred around collecting or using objects while running hither and thither in a large graphical maze. These games require skill and cunning to succeed, and make a very welcome change after a heavy session on a text adventure. In fact, I've a feeling that the nature of arcade adventures on the home computer is about to change out of all recognition. This is because the Atari 520, in its basic form, has nearly eleven times more user available memory than the machines of four years ago. Once programs are written to take advantage of all that extra memory either in terms of complexity of location or in graphical detail, then these really will be 'arcade quality' games for use in the home. At the moment the machine is still relatively new, but as the programmers become more conversant with its capabilities and build up their libraries of machine code routines we can expect to see the quality of the games increase by leaps and bounds. Also this column will offer reviews of adventures, which will hopefully help you to avoid buying those games liable to lead to 'terminal' frustration. In general I'll review the games on the following criteria: content, that is, is the idea behind the game new and interesting? Playability: does the game respond sensibly and well to your input? Are the problems solvable, too easy or too hard? Lastly, cost: is the game really worth what you are being asked to pay for it?

With regard to the last point, cost, I'll also be reviewing Public Domain adventure software: either games or adventure creation systems. There are some real gems among the P/D published material, and they cost just

unvalued service, seemed to come. All you have to do is take out your Atari Monitor subscription, and send a disk and £1, or £2.50 for a pay recorded disk and you will receive the library disk. Make your selection from the library, send off a disk and £2.50, or £5.50 for a pay recorded disk, and there you are! Good, inexpensive software!

Now then, article nearly over, little about adventuring. I've struck on warty. Earlier on I mentioned the fact that players are able to adopt the persona of characters in the game that they are playing. Now, of course, this usually means that you can also give them a name, and the name can be anything you like. This is where the fun comes in! I don't know if any of you have noticed it, but the player's names I've seen all seem to imply qualities in the player which are often at variance with reality (whatever that might be). For instance, Mighty Hawk the Thunderclay, whom one imagines to be possessed of some the thickness of aged oak, grim countenance and double edged battleaxe, clapping with noble pennant woman (or is that pubescent?) Oh well! often turns out to be Twiggy's lookalike usually with some and baggy (in jeans. If that sounds like you, accept my apologies, I have to live with it as well. Similarly Warden Wilford Extraordinary and court jester turns out to be a grim faced school teacher whose idea of fun is

making the class do 100% lines for breathing too loudly. And Death Killer Mash Up Slaughter, nine assassin may well prove to be a gentle whole-food soldier who devotes his life to reassembling sick budgets. Of course, being aware of this I naturally chose a pseudonym that would truly reflect my superior intelligence, absolute skill, tremendous physique and athletic ability, general overabundance of charisma and magnificently powerful magnetic attraction for the opposite sex. I revelled with Grist that took the Victorian as too winch and decided that Disk Thrasher Space Superman, was too childish. Finally I settled on the definitive name 'You sub creatures, humble with fear and awe when Lord Peedyletop the Cool enters the game'.

Well, enough of making you all jealous. In the next issue I'll take a look at mapping your adventure out as there are a couple of tips that will help you a lot. Bye for now!

Peedyletop  
(P/D for short)



## Digicalc

From Digita International  
Price: £39.95  
Review by Robin Anthony

I've always been amazed by spreadsheets and their ability to calculate masses of rows and columns of numbers to such little degrees. For me, I always look to Lotus 1-2-3 as the champion of spreadsheets. To many others, Supercalc remains their personal choice.

Spreadsheets are perhaps best described as an electronic abacus sheet. It is made up by a series of rows and columns and at each intersection, a cell is formed. These cells can contain numbers and letters.

Very simply, cells have attributes assigned to them: either individually or in groups. Cells that contain numbers may be added, subtracted, multiplied and divided. Many other mathematical formulae can also be assigned to a cell or group of cells.

Well, if that hasn't confused you then you're on the way to understanding the basic principles of spreadsheet computing.

Digicalc is a beginner spreadsheet, relatively simple to operate, yet packing a few professional features which warrant further discussion.

A quick look at some of the features will give you some idea of Digicalc's ability. There are 512 rows and 52 columns, giving 26624 individual cells. There's also efficient recalculation, programmable function keys, password protection and user definable formulae.

The manual supplied with Digicalc has general information on computers, a tutorial section and a reference section. The tutorial is a very simple either demonstrating percentages and accumulative formulae. (Using the tutorial was made difficult by the constant interspersing of important notes describing how and why that particular function was used.)

In contrast, the reference section was straight forward with only a few examples of how features could be used. A clear case of methods put back to front here!

Without going into the basic workings of the spreadsheet, which would play as laid out in the tutorial section, I feel you will gain a better understanding of its workings by looking at the plus and minus points of Digicalc.

First and foremost, Digicalc is memory resident, both in programs and data form. Probably the most

impressive part then is the speed of recalculation. Even with a fairly large file, there was no significant loss of speed when the cells were changed.

Digicalc makes use of the function keys on the ST keyboard. Text, numbers, formulae and menu commands can all be assigned to any of the function keys. For example, print the current file using all the defaults.

Another example could be to save all data in both Digicalc's standard file format, then ASCII format, clear the entire file from memory and start with a new computation.

If you find your data is likely to be confidential, a password facility is on hand to deny access to unauthorised personnel. Digicalc has a special feature in cells (User Definable Formula (UDF)). This allows you to store up to 32 commonly used or complex formulae in a special area of the spreadsheet. For instance, if you had a formula to work out 15 percent VAT, this would be placed in one of the special cells and accessed from the spreadsheet by referring to that particular cell.

There are a few points about Digicalc I feel are not up to my ideal standard. One of these is the same standard interface. Digicalc is not Cam based, does not have any windows and though you can use the mouse, it moves over so slowly and occasionally hangs up if you decide to use the standard straight arrow via the keyboard.

The system of keyboard scrolling uses the cursor keys for one cell movement but leaves them for screen movements in favour of control characters. An example of this is, up arrow for one cell up and control, C for one screen up. A simpler method would be shift up arrow and so on.

In my opening statement I pointed out my preference for Lotus 1-2-3, so naturally I always look for the "cursor key pointing" method to identify cells when entering formulae. This I feel makes for quick and easier data entry in using Digicalc you have to type all the cell or address in manually, it is Supercalc. Also missing was a home and end key, although these could be programmed from the function keys.

Up to 7 decimal points could be defined in numerical format, yet there was no provision to assign any currency characters or commas to the cells. Printing was relatively straightforward with features such as all or part of the file, formulae only and paging.

Digita International have marketed Digicalc as a beginner spreadsheet and to that end I found it functional, fast and reasonably easy to use. Digicalc is priced at £39.95 and the whole

package comprises of one disk (unprotected), a 34 page manual and reference card, free 60 day telephone and written support and a hard plastic A5 box.

If you're new to spreadsheets and/or your budget is limited, then have a look at Digicalc, it may just be the bill.

## DIGICALC SPECIFICATIONS

512 rows, 52 columns  
Fully menu and command driven  
Individually adjustable column widths with text overflow  
Instant recalculation  
Integration with other programs using ASCII files  
Horizontal and vertical windowing  
User defined variables  
Programmable function keys  
GOTO cell feature  
Password facility  
Cell locking/unlocking  
Cell justification (left/right/centre)  
Optional suppression of zeros  
Numeric accuracy to 7 decimal places  
Relative and absolute replication  
Print all/part of spreadsheet  
Automatic billing and paging  
Line editor  
UNDO feature  
15 standard functions including AVG, COUNT, SUM, SQR, & TRUNC

## Certificate Maker

From Springboard  
Review by Ben Langer

I've always held poster programs in high regard. It's not just why, but it's probably something to do with my love for stationery shops. Well that's changed my mind now! Right, on with the review.



# ST REVIEWS ST REVIEWS ST REVIEWS ST REVIEWS ST REVIEWS ST REVIEWS ST REVIEWS ST REVIEWS ST REVIEWS ST REVIEWS

Certificate Maker is one of those programs that defies categorizing. It's not a DTP program or even a drawing package and yet it can produce some of the most amazing graphics ever played on to paper. Certificate Maker is an entry to use program that enables you to create attractive personalised awards or certificates for almost every conceivable situation.

In this two disk package there are more than 300 professionally designed, partially completed certificates. To actually make a certificate all that is required of you is:

1. Select your basic layout from the catalogue of 200
2. Choose a border from 24 different designs
3. Select a font from the 5 styles and 2 sizes
4. Type in the recipient's name, date & print

All of this process can be viewed on the screen as you work.

Certificate Maker is more or less Gerni based. It has mouse control, pull down menus and dialog boxes but that's all. The one window is fixed in place. There are 5 menus: File, Edit, Customise, Font and Font size. I'll go through the menus briefly outlining their attributes.

The first menu predictably houses the loading, saving, printing and editing of certificates. You are not restricted to loading certificates from the catalogue but can also load up customised certificates from a disk. If you find that one particular certificate is to be awarded to a number of people a name list can be created from within the program. This is really a mini database of names which can be used to create personalised copies of identical certificates. This list can also be saved to disk.



Certificate Maker can print to a number of popular dot matrix printers including Epson and IBM compatibles. All the text that is placed in the certificate can be edited at any time. Cut, copy, paste and clear are the main components of the edit menu. There are 24 borders which will enable you to make your certificates look even more authentic.

There are five fonts available, you can use one font only per certificate. The two page set sizes of font are 16 and 32 point respectively. However you can justify the text either left, right or centred.

The fonts are: Serif, Sans Serif, Script, Gothic and Art Deco.

Certificate Maker is really easy to use. The only problem I encountered was using 24 pin printers. This I have yet to work out. What real value you will get out of Certificate Maker will largely depend on your attitude, to what is mainly an American idea of supporting people when they have excelled themselves. If you're not ready for qualification and all that nonsense then think carefully before buying.

I have to admit that I like Certificate Maker, the majority of the certificates are fantastic, some are with obvious American undertones which are not easily transferred to British culture. I really would have got more use out of Certificate Maker if the drawings could have been modified, but as they were all encapsulated in the program and not stored as individual pictures it makes the possibility of using them in DTP packages remote.

All in all, I enjoyed using Certificate Maker. It's one of those programs you may only use every now and then but it is reasonably priced and perhaps cheaper than designing your own on a DTP system. The choice is yours.

## B Base 2

Distribution: B Bytes Computer Systems, 19 Southfield Road, Hinxley, Leics LE10 1UA  
Cost: £14.95  
Reviewer: Michael Stringer

B BASE 2 is a card index type of data storage system. A typical 1 Meg ST can use a file that stores about 30,000 records in a file, one file per OS cluster. Each file can contain any number of lines and the text each line can accommodate is limited to 250 characters. Each record has a limit of 32,000 characters, representing



approximately 7000 names/addresses. The program is well written and there are some very interesting features. Most databases require the user to carefully

plan the layout of each record, with B BASE 2 this requirement is removed, there are no fields! One simply enters each line into the record and when the record is completed, one usually has to press the enter key and a new record is ready. What could be easier?

Editing is also a doddle, just by using the arrow keys and a few main keyboard keys, eight options are available to you. These should cover all eventualities.

On screen, help is everywhere. It is very user friendly. There is even a novel 'Welcome' program on the disk. There is also a read-me file and a screen A4 page manual that is adequate. If you

need recourse to read it!

To retrieve records there are primary and secondary search features and if you need a hard copy there is also a filter feature if required. Only one file can be opened on a disk and the data is stored in ASCII format. I should imagine that it should not be too difficult to export information into a Mail Merge feature found in many word processors. I have not tried to do so - only because I have had insufficient time with the

product to experiment with other possibilities.

In use, I found that the searching was very rapid and moving around within a file was quite impressively fast. By using a card index type of system it makes itself suitable for many uses around the home - cheques, record collections, birthdays, recipes, diary etc. It would also be quite useful in a small business for customer info, stock, etc. It proved to be very reliable in use. The

file would only be updated at the end of a session and an automatic back-up feature is also available. As I mentioned earlier, it is a very user friendly program and offers extremely good value for money.

**VERDICT** A good, low budget program that has been carefully designed, offering many useful, advanced options.

## B Spell

**Distribution:** B-Bytes Computer Systems, 19 Southfield Road, Hindley, Lanc. L35 0 1UA.  
**Cost:** £14.95.  
**Reviewer:** Michael Stringer

This is a little program that will interest all parents who have children in the age group 5 - 8 and are interested in their education. There have been quite a number of similar programs on this and other machines, but this one deserves special attention. It uses sampled speech for letter pronunciation.

The screen shows only one - very colourful - letter of the alphabet at a time around the border and the central area is reserved for the object to be spelt.

First is for the 5 - 6 age group, the second for 7 - 8. In the first, the student is given an object and the teacher spells the word. The student then has to enter the letters to signify they have recognised and copied them satisfactorily, missing any mistakes as they progress. On clicking the flag icon, the student is informed of their success or failure. If the effort is correct, they are 'rewarded' with a nursery rhyme. Clicking on the question mark brings up the next object.

In the second age group, 7 - 8, the student is given the object, the first letter and they then have to spell the word correctly from memory. The same reward is the result of a correct entry.

Not having any children of my own in this age group, I 'borrowed' my neighbour's six year old daughter. It only took a few minutes to familiarise her on mouse technique and she was

## Lords of Conquest

**From:** Electronic Arts  
**Price:** £19.95  
**Review by:** Dave Sayers

Lords of Conquest is a war strategy game of substantial complexity, wherein the aim, surprise surprise, is to conquer the world, which objective is achieved when the required number of cities have been built and defended for one year. As with all Electronic Arts products it comes in a nice little literary case, with attractive packaging. The immediate impression I received was that this would prove to be a straightforward copy of my all time favourite board game, Risk!

That is not the case, however, and having played the game it is possible for me to recommend it highly. It offers surprising complexity (you can choose from up to 23 combinations of difficulty) combined with ease of play.

You begin a new game by setting the parameters required. Number of players, level of play, that sort of thing. After this you can choose the map that you wish to play over, and in this respect Lords of Conquest is excellent. There are 19 built in worlds selected from history at the present day and the variety is enough to keep you interested for game after game. If you should get bored with that selection then it is possible to create your own world.

Playing the game is pretty easy although you do have to be careful to watch your bank, the computer won't hesitate to dull you up if you don't leave the appropriate forces within the countries you control. The initial choice of countries to take control of is also very important, and can lead to some difficult choices during selection.

Once the game gets under way it is important that you weigh all your options carefully. The game proceeds in pretty cycles, and the production of resources within the territories that you control determines how strong your forces are.

The first phase of the cycle is



There are three forms, the first is a crossed out block, the second is a question mark and the last is a chevroned flag to inform the program that the student has finished the word.

The program runs under mouse control throughout - which means that your youngster simply has to point and click on the letters and words. The voice samples are of a female voice for the 'teacher' and a male voice 'headmaster' congratulates the student for a correct entry with a cheery 'well done'.

The pronunciation of the letters is in IPA - Initial Teaching Alphabet, but the spelling is conventional, which is the current trend. The IPA spelling has probably been eliminated from all schools by now.

There are two distinct sections. The

away 'happy as a sand boy' I managed to pay her away after an hour to have my tea, she asked if she could come back later and bring her friend! By that remark I think she approved of the product!

The only comment I have to make and that is, pity, is the rather poor diagrams of the objects. They were recognisable, but not exactly artist!

If a second, one Meg version was available, I am sure that the object could be correctly pronounced using sampled speech - a diling to the value educationally of the program.

### VERDICT

**Educational value:** 9  
**Graphics:** 7  
**Music:** 5  
**Sample quality:** 9









# REVIEWS ST REVIEWS ST REVIEWS ST REVIEWS ST REVIEWS ST REVIEWS ST REVIEWS ST REVIEWS ST REVIEWS

with which the source can utilize these features were given at all. It simply goes straight into the method. You must appreciate that this is for the expert.

They quote: First you will be asked for the number of selections per line, then the number of selections per line, then the number of selections you want correct, and then the total number of lines. At any time you will be told that the number you key in should be greater or lower than N. To take the best advantage of this function you should key in the first time the first in the low order of these numbers last. WOFW To think that my old NADA was an expert at poems, no doubt she could understand all that gibberish, but it left me totally confused!

I will not go into the screen architecture - all pretty large, fancy lettering everywhere - except for your info, which is in minute print or the tedious routines in updating.

The program may work, at least those who own it, can verify my results



they will have exactly the same knowledge that I obtained. Similarly if my winnings were obtained, they would also receive the same amount. One thing you can be rest assured of, no way will you win more larger than a few hundred quid, because all owners of the program will share the dividend! Even the JACKPOT could be shared with a few hundred owners!

The comments above apply, obviously, to the Tumble Chance but where you may be able to pick up a few quid is to opt for the HOME and AIRWAY options on the coupon. I say 'may' because I did not try them - (or keep a detailed log of their results, mainly concentrating on the TC).

Conclusion: I think that with a decently written and informative manual, more care and thought about the presentation and, finally, a complete rethink on the mechanics of the program to make it much more lively would result in a very good utility. But as it stands, it is not that good.

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# ST PROGRAMMING

Having described the basic structure of GEM's object trees last time, we will now study them in greater detail and see how they can be manipulated by the user to provide information in a program. The most common uses of object trees are in providing menus from oral dialogue boxes. We will look at the latter first and oral menus a little next time.

## Abstracts

Each edge (which forms part of an object) may consist of a fixed number of fields, called the OBJECT structure. Referring to the definition of the OBJECT structure in Listing 1, the first three fields are the WORD, size, and links, which join the objects together to form a tree. The *obj.word* field holds the index of the sibling or parent object; *obj.size* holds the index of the first child and *obj.links* holds the index of the last child object. Part two of this series explained the parent-child and sibling relationships of objects in a tree.

An object tree is represented as an array of object structures appropriately linked together with index values specifying the position of an object relative to the start of the array; the root object has an index of zero so it is the first object in the array. As mentioned last time, any links which do not point to an object object hold the value of -1, called "NULL" in Listing 1. It is important to realize, especially for assembly language programming, that the index values do not specify the offset to the object in terms of bytes but in whole OBJECT structures, e.g. 24 bytes of size. So the index value for the second object in the array is one, not 24.

The next field in the object structure, `obj_type`, is used to distinguish between different types of object, such as a graphic box and a text string. There are twelve predefined types of object which the AIS can draw. In addition there is one user defined type, allowing a specific application program to extend the available number of objects. The `obj_type`

be used to provide, for instance, rounded corners rather than the usual rectangular ones. The values for the `obj_type` field are defined in Listing 1; note that the names all start with 'C', for 'object type'. We will be enumerating the attributes of each of these different objects one by one. Although we will only cover the most common names this time.

The `obj_flag` field is used to indicate basic properties of any object, such as that the object can be selected by the user. This object passes an test from a dialogue if selected, etc. These properties generally do not change for the life time of the object and are applicable to most types of objects. The `obj_flag` field is made up of individual bits flags so that more than one type of attribute can be selected at one time. Their names and bit-values are given in Listing 1 starting with DF. The name DF\_NONE is not a flag so it has the value zero and is simply used when none of the three are applicable.

These subgroups failed to meet statistical significance.

[illegible]

University of Illinois at Chicago

'obj\_flag' but defines attributes which are generally visual in nature rather than associated with a meaning, such as 'selected', 'active image', 'disabled', 'shadowed', etc. These attributes are often dynamic because user actions can alter them. The names of the privileges for this field all start with 'OS\_', with 'OS\_NORMAL' indicating none of the special states have been selected.

As well as the ability to intend the basic types available through the user-defined object, it is also possible to extend the meanings of the 'obj\_flag' and 'obj\_state' fields in an application specific way. We will see how this can be done in a future article and look at some of the benefits which this has.

The object specific field 'obj\_spec' is LONG value which is interpreted in different ways for different objects. For simple types such as focus it indicates the thickness and colour of lines. For more complex object types it is actually a pointer (a memory address) to some more information for the object. This can be just an ordinary text string or one of the other structures defined in Listing 1 'TEDINFO', 'DCONBLK', 'BITBLK', 'APPLBLK' and 'PMANBLK'.

The last four fields of the 'OBJECT' structure 'obj\_x', 'obj\_y', 'obj\_width' and 'obj\_height' are used to record the object's position relative to its parent object and its size respectively. Recall from last time that the root object at the top of the tree specifies its position relative to the screen's top-left hand corner and that all the co-ordinates are given in terms of screen pixels.

## A Simple Dialogue

Having dealt with the basics of objects and object trees we will now look at how we can build a tree and use it to provide a simple dialogue with the user. The dialogue itself will serve no practical purpose but will illustrate how a dialogue can be incorporated into one of your own programs.

The example I have chosen presents the user with a titled dialogue box with 'CANCEL' and 'OK' buttons, as is typical of most dialogues. There are also two sets of radio buttons: one consists of three choices the other of two. Recall from the last part of this series that radio buttons are similar to ordinary buttons but pop out when another choice is made, hence one and only one button of the set is ever selected at one time. A screen dump of the example dialogue is shown in Figure 1.

Listing 2 is the actual program for the demo. To compile it you will require the 'OBJECT.H' include file of Listing 1 and the 'DEFS.H' include file from Part four of this series.

As we are not using the VDI directly in this program, the global VDI arrays 'console', 'main', 'status', 'page' and 'pageout' are not declared. If your linker is stupid enough to still want these arrays then you will have to type them in! Remember that Lattice C does not require these definitions as it includes them automatically if necessary.

The macro 'test' defined near the top of Listing 2 is used in this program to test to see if a particular bit of either

obj\_flag or 'obj\_state' is set or cleared. If the bit is set then it will have the value 'TRUE'; otherwise 'FALSE'. The macro was used simply to make the program slightly more readable.

The definitions which follow 'test' are the indices into the object tree for each of its constituent objects. Note that the root object has not been named here because it is always referred to as 'OBJECT' as defined in Listing 1.

Next we declare all the test strings we will require in the dialogue and allocate the storage for them as 'OBJECT' structures: one for the root object and the twelve already declared.

The program initialises the 'tree' array, which will form our object tree, by calling the routine 'init\_tree' with a pointer to the start of the array. The initialisation consists of thirteen calls to 'set\_object' with the address of the tree array, the index of the object to be initialised and the values for all of the fields of its 'OBJECT' structure. We will look at the values used for each object's fields later.

Originally, instead of the initialisation routines, the program was written with one large initialisation as part of the array declaration. This worked fine with the Megamax compiler but both the Lattice and the Mark Williams compilers complained of the initialisation being too complex! Rather than try and work around their limitations it was decided to place the initialisation into actual code. It consumes much more storage this way but the compilers don't mean about it!

The main program loops until the

## DIAL.PRO

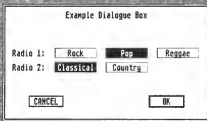


Figure 1 Example dialogue box.

† Matthew N. Pomeroy: [dpomeroy@uconn.edu](mailto:dpomeroy@uconn.edu)

```

class "Object"
  package "Object.R"

  # declare functions. cf
  F000 init_tree0, set_object0
  F000 dialog0()

  # focus for text "hit code" k' in 'k', cf
  F000 hit_obj0, k0 (if k' F001 ~ 0)

  # focus for each object in our data.
  # Note that the root object of any tree is always
  # called "0_0000", as defined in "object.R".
  cf
  F000 TITLE 1
  F000 F000 2
  F000 F000 3
  F000 F000 4
  F000 F000 5
  F000 F000 6
  F000 F000 7
  F000 F000 8
  F000 F000 9
  F000 F000 10
  F000 F000 11
  F000 F0 12

  # Text strings for objects. cf
  F000 F_obj0() = "Single dialog box"
  F000 F_obj1() = "Main 1'"
  F000 F_obj2() = "Main 2'"
  F000 F_obj3() = "Med"
  F000 F_obj4() = "Pop"
  F000 F_obj5() = "Happ"
  F000 F_obj6() = "Happ2"
  F000 F_obj7() = "Clustall"
  F000 F_obj8() = "Clustery"
  F000 F_obj9() = "Clustel"
  F000 F_obj0() = "Med"

  # the object tree. cf
  OBJECT (init0())

  main()
  {
    F000 set_obj0
    F000 F000
    OBJECT F_obj0
    F000 F_obj1
    F000 F_obj2
    F000 F_obj3
    F000 F_obj4
    F000 F_obj5
    F000 F_obj6
    F000 F_obj7
    F000 F_obj8
    F000 F_obj9
    F000 F_obj0

    apply_init0
    new_j = 0, newobj
    init_newtree_obj
    done = FALSE
    while (done)
    {
      set_j() = dialogtree_j, 0
      while (set_j)
      {
        done = FALSE
        choice_j = F000 F000
        break
      }
      case 00
      {
        if (hit_objtree_j F000 hit_obj0, 00, OBJECT0)
          new_j() = "Med"
        else if (hit_objtree_j F000 hit_obj0, 00, OBJECT0)
          choice_j = "Pop"
        else
          choice_j = "Happ"
        if (hit_objtree_j F000 hit_obj0, 00, OBJECT0)
          choice_j = "Clustall"
      }
    }
  }
}

# Set the flags of an object in specified tree. cf
F000 set_objtree_j, obj, objobj, clust, text,
  type, flags, status, spec, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
OBJECT F_obj0
F000 obj, objobj, clust, text, type, flags, status
F000 spec
F000 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
}

```



type of object should be drawn. We will consider four of the most common types now: they are `OT_BOX`, `OT_BORDER`, `OT_BORDERCHAR`, `OT_STRING` and `OT_BUTTON`. The rest will be covered in the due course of this series. In the following descriptions we will ignore the effects different bits of the `obj_style` and `obj_flag` have on the drawing of an object, that is we will describe their "normal" state.

The object `OT_BOX`, drawn as the name suggests, a simple rectangular box to the position and size specified by the object's `x`, `y`, `w` and `h` values. The box has a background and a border which can be drawn in different ways depending on the value in the `obj_spec` field. Figure 2 shows how the `obj_spec` value is split up into a number of independent fields and the effect each of them has on the drawing of the types `OT_BOX`, `OT_BORDER` and `OT_BORDERCHAR`.

Note that the border thickness is a signed value in two's complement form, so minus one is 155 hex. If a border thickness of one is specified, the border will be drawn on the actual perimeter of the object's co-ordinates, higher values cause that number of pixels to be drawn inwards from this one. A value of zero means that no border is drawn and negative values draw outwards from the object's border such that a value of minus one draws a pixel thick line around the outside of the object's actual perimeter.

The border and fill colours are indices into the VDI's colour palette. Zero will always give the background colour one will provide a foreground colour or black and white. Values from two to fifteen will only work in the colour modes. Lastly, the setting mode affects how text is written and so is only of importance for type `OT_BORDERCHAR` if it is enabled: then the background to the text is drawn, if it is transparent then the background to the character is not drawn and hence, any image under the text will still be visible. Note that as the setting mode does not apply to the way the

background to `OT_BOX` is drawn, the background will still be drawn even if a colour of zero is selected.

Type `OT_BOX` is very similar to `OT_BOX`, except its background is never drawn, no matter what the value in the `obj_spec` field is, which means that the image under this object will always be visible. If a border thickness of zero is specified then the box becomes totally invisible, i.e. nothing is drawn. This is why it is called an "I box", the "I" stands for invisible. The main use of an "I box" is as a place holder for other objects, especially radio buttons, as described later.

Type `OT_BORDERCHAR` is drawn like an `OT_BOX`, except a single character as specified by `obj_spec` is drawn in its centre. If transparent mode is used to write the character then the background fill pattern will be visible under the character. An example of the use of a boxed character is in scroll bars where the arrow symbol is displayed.

Plain text can be written using type `OT_STRING`. The `obj_spec` field for this type is an address of a text string which is terminated by the character zero. This object is always drawn in transparent mode so anything underneath it is still visible.

Buttons are really a combination of a box and a string. Type `OT_BUTTON` is drawn with an outside border thickness of one and the string pointed to by `obj_spec` is drawn centred within the box. The background to a button is always drawn in the background colour when it is in its non selected state.

## The Example Tree Hierarchy

The tree for the example dialogue described earlier consists of the four types `OT_BOX`, `OT_BORDER`, `OT_BORDERCHAR` and `OT_BUTTON`. The root of the tree is an ordinary box with a hollow fill pattern thus ensuring that the background to the dialogue is drawn.

This object has the traditional border of two pixels inside and the outline flag turned on, giving a double border.

The children of the root consists of (in the actual order): `TITLE` which is a string at the top of the box, `MSG1` which is a string to the left of the first set of radio buttons, `MSG2` which is a string to the left of the second set of radio buttons, `MSG3` which is a string to the left of the third set of radio buttons, `CANCEL` which is a button in the lower left corner and `OK` which is a button in the lower right corner. Both of these buttons are marked as not and selectable, which means that if either of them are selected when a user clicks on them, `form_get` will immediately return. The `OK` button is further flagged as a default, this is an attribute which should be given to only one object at a time, if at all, and indicates that pressing return during a `form_get` will also cause it to be selected and an exit performed. The default button has a slightly thicker border to make it stand out from the rest of the buttons. Similarly all exit buttons have slightly thicker borders than plain buttons. There is one special flag `OF_LASTOBJ` which must be set on the very last object in the tree array, regardless of its position in the tree hierarchy: this is used by many of the ACS routines and they will not perform correctly if it is missing.

The radio buttons are placed as children of the two "I boxes" and their `OT_BUTTON` attributes are set so that each set of radio buttons will behave as expected i.e. only one will ever be selected at one time. The first button of each set has a `OS_SELECTED` flag set so that they become the initial choices when the dialogue is first drawn.

It is worth noting that although we named all the object indices in the tree we do not refer to all of them in the program. This was done simply so that the tree link fields were easier to check or modify. Having seen how organized it is to describe an object even in your code we will be looking next time at how a resource construction set makes life much easier!

## The Form Library

Closely related to the object library the form library deals mainly with the user interaction with an object tree. The term "form" is an alternative for a "dialogue".

The `form_center` call is passed a pointer to an object tree and four pointers to four word values. The function uses information about the current resolution to centre the root object of the tree with respect to the whole screen and stores the `x`, `y` and `w` values in the root object. When the function returns the `x`, `y` and `w` values are passed back via the pointers.

The dialogue routine at the bottom of Listing 2 calls `form_center` to position the object tree on the screen and uses the `x`, `y` and `w` values in the

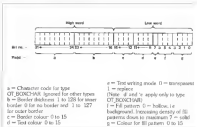


Figure 2 The `obj_spec` field for `OT_BOX`, `OT_BORDER` and `OT_BORDERCHAR`

subsequent calls.

Also 'form\_alert' takes nine parameters: one is a flag to indicate the operation to be performed, the next four are the x, y, w and h values for a small box and the next four are for a larger box. The first call with a flag of FMO\_START reserves it a space on the screen defined by the second set of four parameters: the first four are ignored and so are set to zero. The flag FMO\_DRAW is used next to animate an expanding box from the smaller to the larger box area. This effect is purely visual and can be omitted, as can its inverse, FMO\_SHRINK, which animates a box from the larger back to the smaller boxes. The flag FMO\_FINISH is used when the dialogue has been ended and causes the AES to produce a redraw message. We will look at the reservation and redrawing procedures again in more detail another time.

Once an expanding box has been animated a call is made to 'objc\_draw' to place the dialogue on the screen. The call 'form\_dio' then takes a pointer to the start of the tree and the index of the first field which is 'editable', i.e. a field where the user is allowed to type in text. As there are no editable fields in our example dialogue, we pass a value of zero for this parameter. Note you should NOT use mouse one as has been documented in some books.

Also note that 'form\_dio' uses the event functions of AES to let the user interact with the dialogue. As a modification is made to the object tree the image is updated on the screen to reflect it, such as a selection. It is important to note that the screen image has no effect on 'form\_dio': it doesn't even have to be the actual dialogue which is displayed: it will however still update the screen if you press the return button in the right place! (Once the user has exited the dialogue by selecting an exit object the index of the selected object is returned).

Lastly we will look at two functions 'form\_alert' and 'form\_error' which

provide simple dialogues. They have one benefit over ordinary dialogues in that they save the screen image underneath them in a buffer so that it can be restored without having to send any redraw messages. The buffer used is exactly the size of a quarter of the screen and so alerts cannot be any larger than this.

The 'form\_alert' call takes a number indicating the default button of the dialogue from one to three, or zero if there is no default button. The second parameter is a pointer to a string which is formatted as follows: note that the square brackets must be placed in the first string.

"[icon number][message][button]"

The icon number determines the image which will be displayed in the upper left corner of the alert. If it is zero then no icon is displayed. See Figure 3 for the three different shapes available.

The message is an arbitrary text with the exception that vertical bars separate text to be placed on different lines. The text displayed for the buttons is placed between the last set of square brackets and if you are using more than one button they are separated by vertical bars. An alert can have a maximum of three buttons.

Care should be taken to keep the length of each line of the message to thirty characters or less. More than this is likely to crash the system at some stage, so be careful! Furthermore you should make at least one of your message lines long enough, using spaces if necessary, to make the box wide enough to hold all the buttons.

The 'form\_error' call takes a single number as its argument and displays the number in alert box with a 'stop' icon and an OK button. The message says 'TOS error number ...' where the actual number you pass is displayed. Note that this is a word size value and positive TOS returns L2MG negative error numbers.

Icon      Alert Message

0      No icon



Figure 3: Form\_alert icon shapes and codes.

## Next Time

We still have plenty of ground to cover on object trees, but now the basis for them is out of the way we will be looking at their more advanced aspects. Until then you might wish to try and incorporate some simple dialogues into your own programs.

**Editor's Note:** In this series many of the program listings require the use of files shown in earlier issues. Back issues of Monitor are available or the ST PROG disk (from the ST Library) contains all files up to date. ST Programming started in No. 15, but relevant lists were not given until No. 18.

## New Book

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by R. A. Penfold

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# E

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**It is important to acknowledge other possible limitations.**



Football management games, both Soccer and American Football, have the potential to produce excellent strategy games of some considerable sophistication. QUALSOFT produced League Division One in 1983, and Mexico 86 in 1986, but otherwise the implementation has been infantile. When Code sent me HEADCOACH to the BBC Micro, 2 years ago, I saw an American Football computer game for the first time that measured up to the same standards. QUALSOFT is pleased to offer Atari ST users "World of Soccer" and "Head Coach v3", two games I honestly believe will fill a yawning gap for those looking for realistic simulations of the real games.

Michael Howard, QUALSOFT

## WORLD OF SOCCER

International management is the ultimate challenge in soccer. To build a squad of players to defeat the best playing sides of Brazil, the fluid play of Holland, the organisation of West Germany, the counter-attacking of Italy, and the many varied styles of many others, demands an insight into the game rare amongst managers let alone fans. Do you exploit a team's weaknesses, or play to your own strengths? Do you attack down the flank with wingers, or pace the centre with powerful midfield running? Do you play a fast back four, or use a sweeper or libero?

In "World of Soccer" players are not just attack/midfielders/midfield but goal poachers, play makers, ball winners, wingers, left, right and centre backs, sweepers (12 types of player in all). The results of matches are determined by simulated soccer matches controlled by the skills of the opposing players. Strategy is determined by the skills you build into your squad, and tactics by the particular skills you use to defeat particular teams. Substitutions and tactical moves can be made during the match to change or reinforce your plans.

For four years, through the Qualifying and Final stages of the European Championship and the World Cup, you will guide the European team of your choice. You can prepare for the competitions with friendly matches of your choosing, developing your strategy to match the in-form players in your disposal. Success is there for the taking, but it will need sitting.

Choose from 33 European squads. The 4 UK home countries have 16 man squads which can be increased to 30 with players of your own. A customisation program will allow squads for any of the 33 countries to be created.

## HEAD COACH v3

On the field 230lb blocks of concrete-on-legs collide, while a small man in a suit paces the touchline stroking his chin. He's the Head Coach. He has more tactical skill in his little finger than the MCC can muster in the entire club. Third down and 3, he signals to his quarterback. The quarterback takes the snap back into the pocket, dummies to his star running back, wheels to the right starting two defenders, motions to throw to his right side wide receiver and then swings his pass back over the pack to his open Tight End. He catches and makes another five yards before being grounded. An eleven yard gain and another first down, thanks to 2 hours of rehearsal the previous Thursday afternoon. The crowd cheer the quarterback but the head coach knows that his Right Guard really deserves the credit. This is American Football, Chess with mobile human pieces.

It's your first season as a Head Coach in the NFL and you face two pre-season games. You must give as many of your 45 players a run out to see how they've come through the close season. Through these matches and the time spent at training camp you must devise your game plan to face your first NFL game. Over the next 16 games you will meet the likes of the Chicago Bears, the Washington Redskins, the Dallas Cowboys, the LA Raiders (just). Each game will need a renege plan to exploit the weaknesses and nullify the strengths of such teams, and in the game you will probe their defense and try to stifle their offense. Success over these 16 matches will put you into the playoffs and in sight of the Superbowl. Failure will give you the best of the college draft, which will allow you to make up for the deficiencies you must by now have discovered in your side. Providing of course that the club keeps you on.

Lie in wait straight. Head coach v3 is NOT an arcade game. It's a sophisticated game based on American Football. For those who already understand something about the game, it's a chance to find out just how much they really know. For those to whom the game appeals but is something of a mystery, then Head Coach v3 is the ideal way to find out what the game is all about. In the match itself, you have a choice of 37 offensive plays and 31 defensive plays, and so you can test your plays to suit the skills of your squad and negate those of the opposition. The training camp will give you an insight into the current performance of your players, even checking their speed in 40 yard sprints. There's only one thing that can prevent your team from eventually achieving a Superbowl place: YOU! But we warn you, this game is addictive!

"World of Soccer" and "Head Coach v3" are published by QUALSOFT at £17.95 and £19.95 respectively

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# ST NEWS

Lombard RAC Rally



## Mandarin Rally-round

"Lombard RAC Rally" is a faithful re-enactment of one of the world's most spectacular rallies. The program allows the player to slip behind the wheel of a 300hp Group A Ford Sierra RS Cosworth warming up on the start line. There's a twist, on the mood enhancing note of a lifetime through four distinct stages — road, forest, mountain and night driving. From steep descents to hairpin bends, the simulation is breathtakingly realistic. All this has been lovingly recreated with the input of experts from Lombard, the RAC Motor Sports Association and Ford. Even the accompanying manual has been designed to conjure up the excitement. The simulation is brought down on the Atari ST as CD4 95 in November.

## Beware—it's 'em-Baal!

Playgoats are pleased to announce the forthcoming release of "BAAL", the game with an addictive mixture of strategy and arcade action, which was agreed to on their stand at the recent PC Show. BAAL—the supreme God of Evil—has dispatched his army of undead to steal a dreadful weapon of destruction—a War Machine. The future of the world lies in the hands of an elite force led by you, the leader of "The Time Warriors". Your mission sounds near suicidal: you must guide the Time Warriors through three different domains, each one full of monstrous demons by now who are created to kill or be killed. Instead of these levels BAAL has hidden the War Machine,

unfortunately not in one piece. Only by collecting the 18 different components of the machine will the third level (if you have enough fertility) be in your hands. But be warned—the awesome fire power of BAAL will be waiting for you—will you have the strength to finish the job? You must: if you fail here Earth is saved! If not, we have a very large problem on our hands. Features of the game include—excellent strategic arcade game play; 8-way ultra-smooth scrolling; 3 distinct domains, each containing multiple levels; over 250 highly detailed screens; superb graphics and sound effects; more than 100 monsters and 400 traps. BAAL will be published on the Psygnosis label complete with stunning illustrations by Melvyn Elliott complemented by Roger Dean lettering. The game will be priced at £19.95 (including VAT) and the Atari ST version will be available at the end of October.

## Fancy a Flutter?

"A Day at the Races" is a simulation of the horse race track environment. Much more than the horse race itself, this simulation allows you to buy and sell horses, choose jockeys, and off to race against the races. Each horse and jockey have their own distinct attributes and abilities which affect the outcome of each race. Just as in a real track it is up to you to discern which abilities each horse and jockey possesses and attempt to pick the probable winner of the race. It is as close to the real world of horse racing as you can get without going to the track. The actual horse race itself is presented in exciting, well being

real time. Dynamic database files are kept for the horses and the jockeys. All the various statistical facts (including horses past performance) are maintained to assist in an intelligent horse purchase, one jockey selection. "A Day at the Races" is a multi or single player game. Knowledge of horses or the track is unnecessary at all to enjoy "A Day at the Races". The simulation is presented in such a manner as to make it easy for all users to understand. Depth is combined with simplicity to create a real world environment which can be enjoyed by everyone whether or not they are into track simulation. "A Day at the Races" operates in the GEM environment, is entirely mouse controlled, and makes full use of the ST's superb graphics and sound. The simulation requires 512K of RAM with TOS in ROM, at least 3 disk drive, and a colour monitor. Optional equipment include a second disk drive and a printer.

"A Day at the Races" is installable onto a hard disk drive. Using a printer, you may obtain hard copy output of the Racing Program, the Racing Form, the Chest Sheet, various standings, and many other statistics that are available. You will, of course, be able to view these items on the





score also. The program sells for U.S. \$39.95 and is available from Team Software, P.O. Box 7332, Washington, D.C. 20044, USA.

## From Promotion to Expansion

For all those lovers of Football and in particular Football Manager 2, Addictive Games are bringing you Football Manager 2 (Expansion Kit). The advantages are that you are able to modify a saved game. It is team names, colours, player names.

sponsor names, rates of Cap. etc. Or for a hard-core manager, you'll be able to do all the above plus select the division that you start in, decide how much money you start with and change the amount of points awarded for a league win or draw. Football Manager 2 Expansion Set comes complete with a number of previously unseen games, enabling the player to take a potted bit of Spanish, French, Italian and World leagues. Available on the ST for £12.99/£6.99 (any 1000).

### Running Free Press Draw Entry

Karna Computers are offering a free price drop on its 11 new purchased Karna software products when they register ownership. Each Karna product has a numbered registration card; all the user has to do is register it completely and return the card. The registration number also marks in the manual. This number must be quoted in the event of a technical query or an upgrade request being made. This offer gives several major advantages to all concerned: 1. Karna retains control of the products without the need for protection on the disks, making hard disk operators and working disk production easier for users. 2. Users have the opportunity to win a valuable prize. 3. Users can be better supported with product updates. Information: 4. Karna can generate specifications of users & long-term, stable information when considering adding new features to products. 5. Retain benefit from both extra sales (users' products do not have to be purchased directly from Karna) and also from the free prize being offered to the first de-registration on a drivers card.

The prize is a three way B.T. cordless phone. The draw will take place in the Karna offices, Pangbourne on November 14th 1988. For more details ring 07357 69288.



Two from  
Electronic Arts

Electronic Arts are to distribute the War games of the Century, namely *Empire* from Internal Corp. In the *Empire* you take on the role of William P. Brown, Captain of the U.S.A.S. Britannia. It has been reported that the enemy, Krellian Empire is invading Alliance space at an alarming rate and sweeping all the helpless planets in its path. The Krellian Empire has developed Operation Big Brother, a plan to install one of its own generals as emperor on each of these planets and take it over. You have been assigned to patrol the region and intercept an enemy Krellian scout, as



### Publishing Partner Add-ons

Microdesk have introduced a range of useful disks for use with Publishing Partner. There are two ranges: 5 disks of Clip Art and 5 disks of Fonts. Each clip art disk contains several icons which are grouped under various headings such as Animals, School, Travel, Sports, Music, Holidays, Tools, Holiday Business, etc. There is 5 groups on a disk. The 'Font' disks usually contain 3 new fonts, except disk 5 which contains a set of 31 Lower/Upper screen fonts.



# ST NEWS ST NEWS ST NEWS

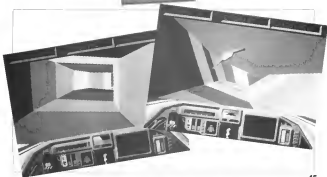
possible in an attempt to stop Operation Big Brother. As part of your overall strategy you must decide what to produce to best fit your size effort. As production grows, players can command armies, fighters, destroyers, troop transports, submarines, aircraft carriers, cruisers and battleships. There are no compromises: each player must strive to overpower the others until all resistance stops. Release date: late August, price £24.95.

The second release is a bizarre racing world called Powerdrome in which you become a jet racer pilot trying to win the coveted Cybernaut Trophy. Powerdrome features fast moving solid 3D graphics, realistic sounds of engines roaring, competitors screaming past and crashes and bangs as the five jets fly around the course. A special feature is a two player option via a dual data link between two machines which allows a player to race against a friend. There are six circuits on which to race or practice or you can attempt the full Powerdrome season of six races. Each track is situated on a different planet with its own atmospheric conditions requiring careful adjustment of the player's craft to achieve peak performance. Tuning the jet racer is the key to success. The tune-up screen allows adjustment to air brakes, aerofit sensitivity, fuel selection and engine filter type. Sounds like this could be a real gem! Look out for it in late September, price £24.95.



## STOS is coming!

⬅️ Mandarin are about to launch STOS - a new basic language primarily aimed at story games writing on the ST. It was written by the programming team at Jaws International in Perth. STOS has 320 commands designed to simplify the creation of fast, action packed games. The main features are: Move and animate up to 15 sprites at once with full collision detection; add a musical soundtrack; create special sound effects or use one of the pre-defined effects; define up to 16 different types of scrolling areas; compact Hexchrome or Dagen screens or sections of screens; zoom and reduce pictures; store screens in memory banks or in strings; define up to 13 windows; generate pull-down menus; add machine code routines with the built-in line editor, etc. The package consists of a massive spiral bound manual, reference card and 3 disks containing STOS Basic, a sprite editor, a room designer, a character set editor, an icon editor, a music editor which incorporates an envelope editor, a screen compacter, a disk sector editor and other utilities. Additional add-on modules (up to 20) are planned, the first being a Fractal module to create fractal landscapes. The disks also contain three games written in STOS: these are Buller Train, a sideways scrolling train game; Orbit, a break out type game; and Zolser, a space shoot 'em up. And finally the price for this potentially stunning software is just £29.95.



## New Label

Psygnosis have announced the launch of a new label to be called **Psychepia**. The new label with its range of software will maintain its own separate identity and will be instantly recognisable with its specially designed packaging which will carry the Psychepia logo, designed by Roger Dean, and distinctive illustrations from a broad spectrum of well known artists. Six titles are scheduled for release over the coming months, the first being *Mansonic*, price £19.95 and due out at the end of September.



Mansonic



Mansonic



Mansonic

## Coming Soon

Merlagonic (formerly Activision) are to release *SDI* in October, *R Type* in November and *Afterburner II* in December. TV advertising is planned for Saturday mornings throughout November, watch out for them! Also Merlagonic have acquired the rights to produce a computer game version of the new Bruce Willis action movie *Die Hard*. The game won't be out till next year though.

Swindon



## Sinbad ST

Microsoft have brought the release date of *Sinbad* and the *Throne of the Falcon* forward to 25th August, price £24.99. As *Sinbad* you must battle against dark mysterious forces in an epic sailing quest. You'll need all your wits to defeat the Black Prince and his minions. The game features dozens of bit mapped screens, enhanced sound effects and original music. Check it out!

## Latest Games at Half Price!

Special Reserve, a software club set up by public relations firm Inter Mediaset, claims to be offering its members the lowest overall prices for entertainment software. Most games in the club's catalogue of over 400 products are on offer to members at not much more than half price (less if the post and packing charge is excluded). Annual membership is £6 and includes 3 issues of *Special Reserve's* detailed Buyer's Guide, updates on new releases with each game bought, a folder for the guide

and a membership card. Interested readers can get full details by sending a SAE to Special Reserve, PO Box 847, Hatfield, MK21 9PH.

## Other News

Microsoft's *Easy Tools* which is a drawing accessory for use with *Easy Draw 2* and *Supercharged Easy Draw 2* is now available for £29.95. It features 5 new tools: an angulator, an inquisitor, a rotator, a converter and a polygon. Angulator measures the length and angle of an object, inquisitor enables the user to specify x and y locations of an object and makes the production of grids very simple, rotator spins for itself. Convert literally converts all



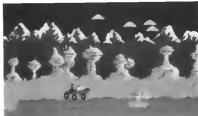
Swindon



objects (except text and bit images) to polygons. Polytext allows the creation of text labels which can be rotated and placed on plans and layouts.

Parcard are to release Savage on the ST sometime in November, price £19.99.

Intense are to bring out Driller on the ST at the PCW Show in September. Atari are to release Moon Patrol on the ST soon.



Moon Patrol

## Finally

See part of a page from the recent User Group Newsletter from Atari (USA), giving details on the new DynaCADD package from ISD Marketing. Could be coming your way soon!

## New CAD Solution Appears for Atari MEGA

DynaCADD, the newest product from ISD Marketing, and the latest computer-aided design product for Atari computers, should be on store shelves this month.

DynaCADD is a professional package, designed for use by working engineers and architects. DynaCADD is 2D and true 3D CAD and drafting package for electrical, mechanical, architectural, or civil engineering applications. It can revise, design, and detail drawings, read and write the industry-standard DXF file format, and provide compatibility with the new desktop publish-

ing package from ISD, Column Idea (out later this summer). DynaCADD is compatible with a wide variety of output devices, including a wide variety of pen plotters, dot matrix printers, laser printers, and postscript laser printers. Nathan Potoshin, ISD president, said DynaCADD "is not entry-level. It's a complete, professional CAD solution based on the Atari platform."

ISD believes that DynaCADD and other professional-level solutions like it are the key to future sales of MEGA and other Atari computers. "The MEGA has the power and the memory capabili-

ties that these sophisticated programs require," said Potoshin. "DynaCADD is a very powerful package. It's a total solution that has the power to create drawings that require lots of memory."

Competitive programs, such as the IBM and Macintosh-based VersaCAD and AutoCAD, retail for \$1995 and \$2800 respectively. In comparison, DynaCADD will carry a suggested retail price of \$695. A complete MS-DOS machine-based system, including the necessary graphics card, high resolution monitor, high-speed processor (the equivalent machine for speed would be the new IBM System 60, 70, or 80), and plotter, would cost up to \$40,000. The equivalent Atari-based system running DynaCADD will total only about \$20,000.

In addition, according to ISD representatives, DynaCADD's special features enable it to do more than either the best-selling VersaCAD or AutoCAD programs. According to the dealer product literature, "Based on functionality specifications, DynaCADD has more combined 2D Design and drafting functionality than either AutoCAD or VersaCAD and considerably more usefulness than any other PC-CAD package. DynaCADD has equal or greater competitive functionality with products selling up to the \$8,000 range."



## BACK ISSUES

Previous issues of Monitor are obtainable from the club for £1 plus 35p postage each. They contain many interesting and informative articles, hints and tips, program listings, reviews and practical advice. If you have missed out send for your copies of back issues today! Please note that issues 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 & 9 are already sold out

### Number 8

Includes: Cracking the Code 3 new series, Opening Out and Starting from Basics: Horizontal and vertical scrolling, Mask of the Sun, Sorcerer, Conan, Alley Cat, Ghostbusters and Spy vs Spy all reviewed. Programs include Quickplot, Nightmare Reflections and Matchbox.

### Number 10

Includes: All about digitised pictures. How disk files work. Cracking the Code, Starting from Basics and What's MIDI all about. Programs include Dark Jacket, PCB Perimeter and 3D Maze American Road Race. Kennedy Approach, Asylum, Red Moon and Washburner reviewed.

### Number 11

Includes: RAN Talker for 400/800. Book reviews: MIDI programs, ST. Hines' Hot projects: Hexadecimal Code generator. Reviews of Asterixer Plus, Sidekicker, Koronis III, Electrolight, Mercenary, Fighter Pilot, Gooses and Alternate Reality. Plus Starting from Basics and Cracking the Code.

### Number 12

Includes: Add on circuits for various motors. Disk file handling, Matrices and Arrays explained. Write your own adventure: Space Invaders program. Reviews of Technicolour Dream, Eldolon and Action Baker. ST reviews include DB Master One, Time Bands and Menu Plus.

### Number 13

Includes: Chessmate and Utimono compared. Data compression.

Megamix C and Lattice C evaluated. Tempus the sound of your 8 bit. Players and missiles explained. Programs include Graphics 8 page flipper, Demon adventure game. Reviews of Super 3D Potter II, Planetarium, Price of Magic, Last V8 and Nuclear Nuk. ST reviews include Chessmate, Cash and Major Motion.

### Number 14

Includes: Display Lists. Adventure sentence analyzer. In depth look at Happy Navigato 7. Graphics Modes. Video digitiser mode for use with XL/XS machines. Deathzone, a superb arcade game. Reviews of Crystal Raider, Molecule Man, Domain of the Undead, Lunar Hawk, Rob Hanson, Collins Music Compendium and Spellbreaker. ST reviews include Music Studio, Singdancer, TrimBase, Electronic Pool, Easy Record and Pinball Factory.

### Number 15

Includes: Player/missile priorities and interrupts. Turbo Basic commands and functions. 1000 words switch project. Enter commands directly in Basic. What card game for you to type in. DOS modifications. OS Controller Card evaluated. Reviews of Spiffier 40, Crumble's Crisis, Robot Knights and Replay. Intro to ST programming. ST Blitzer. Reviews of Hollywood Hijinx, BCP, K Resource, Make, Micro time Clock Card, Alternative, Twix Challenge and Fast Basic.

### Number 16

Includes: Character mapped modes and an introduction to scrolling. Using PLOT and DRAWTO in Graphics Zero. A useful hexadecimal converter program. Monitor, a machine code monitor from Basic. Split screen effects for adventure writers. XIO for beginners. Mini Office II. Autoshoot, Death Race, Spring and Space Lobsters reviewed. ST section includes How to use GEM with examples in C. Useful routines written in assembler. Six ST books reviewed: Hades, Nebula, Artball. ST Replay, ST Digigram.

Critton & Xark, Automatic, Zoommachi II, Moving, Prohibition and Barbarian are all reviewed.

### Number 17

Includes: Vertical and horizontal scrolling routines. Barg, a super adventure set in the freezing waters of the north atlantic. Scrabble Crossword, a type in board game. A colour chart to adjust your TV with David, Prison of the Barbary Coast, The Dungeon and Lightstep C reviewed. ST section includes: More useful routines in assembler, including a Degas picture display utility. GEM function calls such as VDI, ACS, attribute, control, output and input. Terrapods, GFA Draw, Fast ASM, M Castle, Tempus and Staff reviewed.

### Number 18

Includes: CIO commands and how to use them. Basic checker program to give error messages. Program for DIME owners to display disk directories on boot up. Amazeote, Nightmares, Music Matrix, Storm, and a mouse for the XL/XS are reviewed. ST section includes: Useful assembler routines. GEM applications in C including AES windows. Reviews of the Wellington 32 track MIDI sequencer, Enduro Racer, Super Sprint, DExpert V1.4, Mailshot Plus, Christmas, Lattice C V3.04, Thaurus, Rampage and Snyder.

### Number 19

Includes: How CIO executes commands. Add on Thermometer project, full scale Turbo Basic search and replace program. Upgrade your 800Kb to 200Kb, do it yourself! Expertise, SpookyDOS Toolkit, League Challenge. Spooky Castle are reviewed. Oh Darn is an excellent game to type in. ST section includes: Predator, Oblivionist, Dungeon Master, International Soccer, Doozy Wizard, Make Construction Set, Cambridge LSP and the Russ AI DXT Editor are all reviewed. Programs and Metacomo's Pascal compilers are compared. 4 ST books reviewed.

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